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*Canadian Democracy at Work*



THIRD EDITION

# *Canadian Democracy at Work*

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TORONTO

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## *Preface*

This text has been written to provide both a working knowledge of Canadian federal, provincial, and municipal systems of government and an outline of the major similarities and differences between the government of Canada and those of Great Britain and the United States.

In such an undertaking it has been necessary to limit the scope of the study to the main features of the Canadian, British, and American political systems. For the convenience of teachers and students the text is so organized that certain sections may be studied independently. Diagrams, maps, and charts as well as several photographs clarify the more difficult concepts of government.

The contributions of the following are gratefully acknowledged: Miss Gladys Neale and members of the Macmillan editorial staff, Mrs. Luella Creighton, Mr. G. L. Gray, Mr. C. J. Benson, Q. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Mould.

G.K.G.  
R.C.K.



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PART ONE

*A Study of Canada's Government*

Governor General Michener and Prime Minister Trudeau with members of the



new cabinet at Government House in Ottawa, April 20, 1968, after swearing-in ceremonies.

*Front row (from left):* E. J. Benson, Finance and Receiver General; Allan MacEachen, Manpower and Immigration; George McIlraith, Solicitor General; Paul Hellyer, Transport and Housing; Mr. Trudeau; Mr. Michener; Paul Martin, Senate Leader; Mitchell Sharp, External Affairs; Arthur Laing, Public Works; Charles Drury, Treasury Board; Leo Cadieux, Defence.

*Back row (from left):* D. C. Jamieson, Defence Production; J. J. Greene, Energy, Mines, and Resources; Jean Marchand, Forestry and Rural Development; Ron Basford, Consumer Affairs; Bryce MacKasey, Labour; James Richardson, without portfolio; Jean-Pierre Côté, Revenue; John Turner, Justice and Attorney General; Bud Olson, Agriculture; Jean Chrétien, Indian Affairs and Northern Development; John Munro, Health; Jack Davis, Fisheries; D. S. Macdonald, Privy Council; Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State; Jean-Luc Pépin, Industry, Trade, and Commerce; Otto Lang, without portfolio; Eric Kierans, Postmaster General; R. K. Andras, without portfolio; Jean-Eudes Dubé, Veterans' Affairs.

## Introduction

### 1. CANADIAN DEMOCRACY AT WORK

"The very best laws, even when approved by every citizen in the State, are of no use unless the young people are trained through habit and education in the Spirit of the Constitution."

*Basis of  
government*

The above statement, made centuries ago by Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, still applies today.

What do you know about your own *government*? Who are the men who make the laws which govern you? Do you know any person who is a member of the *House of Commons* at Ottawa, or who sits in the *Ontario Legislature* in Toronto?

Would you have chosen this man?

Who did choose him?

What type of person do you think ought to be representing you?

Every person in the world is subject to some kind of government. No man lives to himself alone; no village or town or city or province or country can exist, in our day, without some type of government.

*Scope of  
government*

How many varieties of government can you name?

What form of government does Russia have? China? The United States? How is Great Britain governed? France? Germany? Spain?

What is a *monarchy*, a *republic*, a *dictatorship*?

*Variations*

What is a *democracy*?

Canada, a member of the *Commonwealth of Nations*, is a democracy. Democracy is not an easy word to define. It comes from the Greek words *demos*, meaning people, and *kratia*, meaning rule or authority. About 500 B.C. the citizens of Athens organized an early "democracy". In their case it meant that the

citizens of Athens were ruled by the wishes of their own majority. In our democratic system of government today the same principle of majority rule is followed.

Civil rights

In Canada *minority groups* have the same rights as other citizens but must submit to majority rule, and are expected to submit willingly. A minority group, however, is free to try to win sufficient support to become a majority. On the other hand, in a state ruled by one person or a small group, minorities usually are not allowed to have *civil rights*. Furthermore, no one is permitted to criticize the government freely.

Guarantees

All Canadian citizens, whether they belong to majority or to minority groups, have certain basic rights. Canada's *Bill of Rights* is designed to show clearly the rights which our citizens may enjoy—for example, the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and worship, as well as the protection offered by our system of law. These democratic rights and traditions are a precious part of our heritage. Canadians in two world wars showed themselves ready to fight for the preservation of these democratic rights.

The following is an excerpt from *Hansard* which describes, in part, the Canadian Bill of Rights.

#### CHAP. 44

Bill of Rights

#### An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

[Assented to 10th August, 1960.]

The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human person and the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions;

Affirming also that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law;

And being desirous of enshrining these principles and the human rights and fundamental freedoms derived from them, in a Bill of Rights which shall reflect the respect of Parliament for its constitutional authority and which shall ensure the protection of these rights and freedoms in Canada:

THEREFORE Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

#### PART I

#### BILL OF RIGHTS.

1. It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

- (a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;

- (b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
- (c) freedom of religion;
- (d) freedom of speech;
- (e) freedom of assembly and association; and
- (f) freedom of the press.

2. Every law of Canada shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Parliament of Canada that it shall operate notwithstanding the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, be so construed and applied as not to abrogate, abridge or infringe or to authorize the abrogation, abridgment or infringement of any of the rights or freedoms herein recognized and declared, and in particular, no law of Canada shall be construed or applied so as to

- (a) authorize or effect the arbitrary detention, imprisonment or exile of any person;
- (b) impose or authorize the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment;
- (c) deprive a person who has been arrested or detained
  - (i) of the right to be informed promptly of the reason for his arrest or detention,
  - (ii) of the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay, or
  - (iii) of the remedy by way of *habeas corpus* for the determination of the validity of his detention and for his release if the detention is not lawful;
- (d) authorize a court, tribunal, commission, board or other authority to compel a person to give evidence if he is denied counsel, protection against self incrimination or other constitutional safeguards;
- (e) deprive a person of the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice for the determination of his rights and obligations;
- (f) deprive a person charged with a criminal offence of the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, or of the right to reasonable bail without just cause; or
- (g) deprive a person of the right to the assistance of an interpreter in any proceedings in which he is involved or in which he is a party or a witness, before a court, commission, board or other tribunal, if he does not understand or speak the language in which such proceedings are conducted.

3. The Minister of Justice shall, in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the *Governor in Council*, examine every proposed regulation submitted in draft form to the Clerk of the Privy Council pursuant to the *Regulations Act* and every Bill introduced in or presented to the House of Commons, in order to ascertain whether any of the provisions thereof are inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of this Part and he shall report any such inconsistency to the House of Commons at the first convenient opportunity.

4. The provisions of this Part shall be known as the *Canadian Bill of Rights*.

(THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY,  
OTTAWA, 1960)

## 2. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE

Development  
of self-government

The peoples of new nations in Africa and Asia who gained their freedom in recent years have had to decide on the type of self-government they wanted. In the past, other countries, through elections, rebellions, or the decision of their rulers, have changed their forms of government. There have been many critical eyes turned on the governments of democratic countries. Hundreds of students and government officials have travelled from Asia and Africa to study the systems of government in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, France, Sweden, and Denmark.

Democratic  
system often  
questioned

Some of the new African and Asian countries decided to model their governments on those of Great Britain and the United States, with changes to suit their own special needs. Leaders of other countries, such as Spain and Yugoslavia, have been so critical of what they believe to be weaknesses in democracy that they have established governments that seem to disregard completely the basic principles of democracy as outlined in Canada's Bill of Rights. Usually the result of such experiments is some type of government dominated by one man or by one party.

Do we care?

Would you be able to defend and to discuss your type of government with a member of the *Communist Party*? It is the mark of an intelligent person to understand the framework of the government in which he lives. Within countries such as Russia and China, where revolutions have changed the governments completely, young people know a great deal about their government. In Canada and the United States, where the changes for the last hundred years have been made by peaceful parliamentary means, perhaps we take our government too much for granted.

What is this Parliament which makes our laws, which taxes us, spends our money, educates us, defends us, and speaks for us in the councils of the world?

Assembly  
or parliament

The people of England, as distinct from those in many other parts of Europe, have had an assembly for centuries at which they could air their grievances. Magna Carta, the first written document for the ensuring of freedom for the British people, was presented in 1215 at an assembly on the field of Runnymede. This was called "Parliamentum Runimedeae". The name "parliament" originates in the French word "parler", to speak; so that a parliament in the British sense is a place where the

representatives of the people may speak, discuss, or voice their points of view.

Since most English-speaking nations are countries with either tremendous areas or large populations, or both, it is not practical for the "people" to collect in a field or on a hill-top and "speak" together. As a result the assembly or parliament concept has been developed in order to make known the wishes of the people without all of them having to gather together.

## THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

## Section 91

**Legislative Authority of Parliament of Canada.** 91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

1. The Public Debt and Property:
2. The regulation of Trade and Commerce:
3. The raising of money by any mode or system of Taxation:
4. The borrowing of money on the Public Credit:
5. Postal Service:
6. The Census and Statistics:
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence:
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada:
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses and Sable Island:
10. Navigation and Shipping:
11. Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of Marine Hospitals:
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries:
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign country, or between two Provinces:
14. Currency and Coinage:
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of Paper Money:
16. Savings Banks:
17. Weights and Measures:
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes:
19. Interest:
20. Legal Tender:
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency:
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery:
23. Copyrights:
24. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians:
25. Naturalization and Aliens:
26. Marriage and Divorce:
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters:
28. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries:
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces:

---

30. Unemployment Insurance (1940).

## I Our Federal Government

### A—THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

October 14, 1957, was a memorable day in the history of the Dominion of Canada. On Parliament Hill in Ottawa bands played, flags flew, and thousands of people waited eagerly to catch a glimpse of their Queen. The Ottawa River below sparkled in the sunlight. Scarlet-coated "Mounties", carrying lances with fluttering pennons, trotted their spanking horses before the open state carriage which drew Queen Elizabeth II to the Parliament Buildings. A colour party with sixteen coal-black horses followed the carriage. Her Majesty entered the building to a fanfare of trumpets. For the first time in the history of Canada, *Parliament* was to be opened by a reigning monarch. For the first time our Sovereign, in whose name our laws are made, read the *Speech from the Throne*. Magnificently gowned, a diamond tiara on her head, wearing the *Order of the Garter*, Queen Elizabeth sat on the throne in the Senate. With her opening words she summed up clearly the very nature of our Parliament.

*The Monarch  
as part of  
Parliament*

"Honourable Members of the Senate, Members of the House of Commons, I greet you as your Queen. Together we constitute the Parliament of Canada."

Our Parliament, with its three parts—the Monarch (or her representative, the Governor General), the Senate, and the House of Commons—, makes the laws for the Dominion of Canada. It is our *legislative* or law-making body of government. The *Prime Minister* and his *cabinet ministers* direct the *executive branch*, which sees that the laws made by our Parliament are carried out.

*Canada's  
Parliament*

## B — OUR FEDERAL SYSTEM

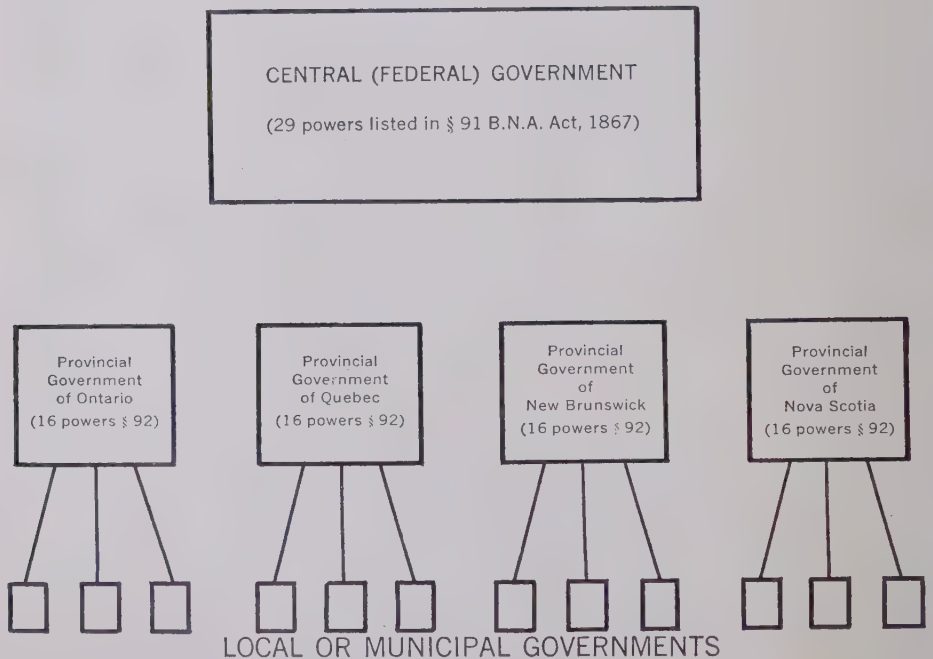
British North  
America Act

The Government of the Dominion of Canada was brought into being by the British North America Act (1867), which in its *preamble* states the following: "Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have expressed their desire to be federally united into one Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland . . . it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's most Honourable *Privy Council*, to declare by Proclamation that . . . the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada."

Federal system

It is interesting to note that a *federal* system of government was established. By federal we mean that the powers of government were divided between the central (national, Dominion) government and regional (provincial) governments, with the former being given different and wider powers—such as national defence, the minting and issuance of money, the creation of courts, and the establishment of tariffs.

## THE FEDERAL SYSTEM — Established in 1867



Government at two major levels: DOMINION — granted many major powers, PROVINCIAL — granted important powers, including the right to create local or municipal councils.

## C—THE GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF PARLIAMENT

The main function of our Parliament is legislative—that is, to make laws. Parliament is a place where representatives of the people can talk over the nation's problems. Through such discussions people from all parts of our broad Dominion have a voice in deciding *policies* and in *levying* taxes. As a result of these decisions made by our representatives our Parliament helps to unify our nation.

*Making of laws*

— In addition, Parliament controls the executive branch of the government—the Prime Minister and his cabinet ministers, who are members of Parliament. The fact that the Prime Minister and his cabinet are themselves members of Parliament means that the citizens of Canada, through their elected representatives in Parliament, may exercise power over these chief officials of government.

*Exercising control*

— The best illustration of this measure of control is the question period in the House of Commons, during which cabinet ministers are asked to explain policies adopted and actions taken. The *Orders of the Day*, a portion of the *agenda*, indicate what ministers will be available for general questioning on a particular day. When cabinet ministers are asked to explain or to defend their actions on these occasions, they realize once again their responsibilities to the House of Commons and to the nation.

*Check on cabinet  
ministers*

The main function of the Prime Minister and his *cabinet*,

### THE PRINCIPLES OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE are

Rules for the conduct of Parliament  
which

1. PROTECT the minority,
2. RESTRAIN the power of the majority,
3. SECURE orderly conduct of business,
4. PERMIT dignified expression of ideas,
5. PREVENT hasty, ill-considered decisions,
6. GUARANTEE freedom of debate.

as members of the executive body, is to see that laws are put into effect.

Rules for  
conduct of  
Parliament

On page 11 is a summary of some of the features or principles of our system of parliamentary government which have become accepted over the years.

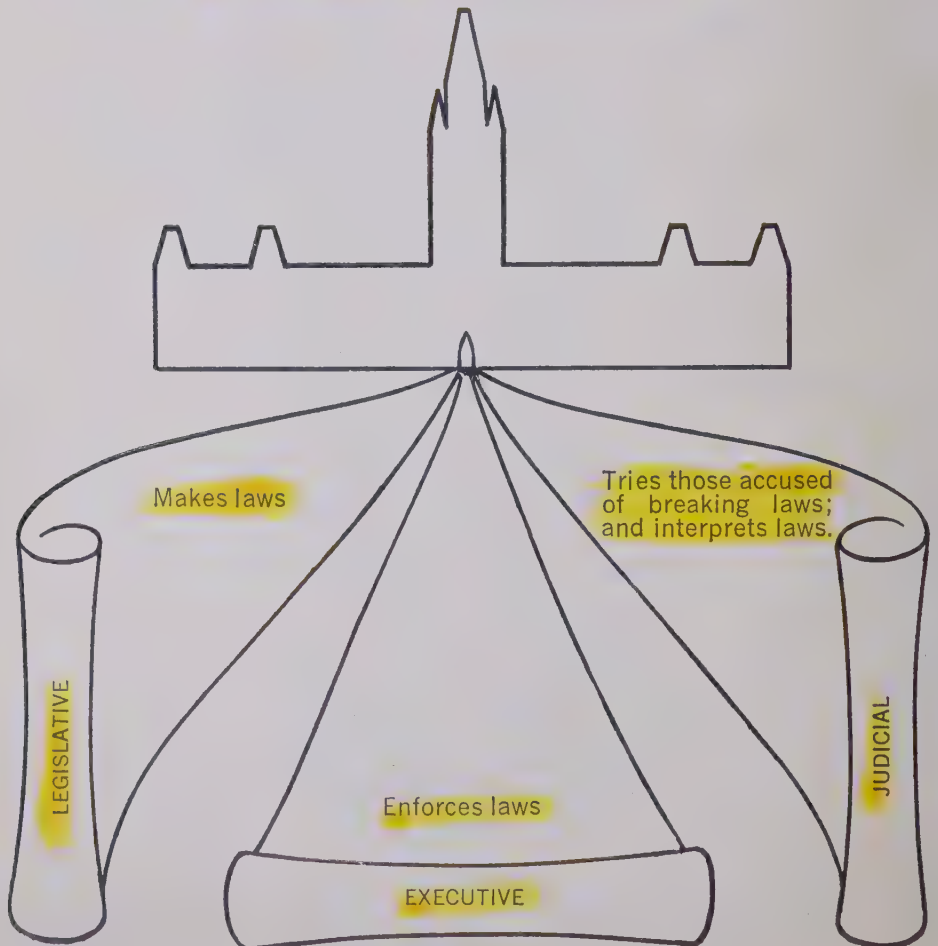
## D—THE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Three branches

The Government of Canada has three *branches*: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The **legislative branch makes the laws**; the **executive branch directs the carrying out of laws**. Although not usually considered to be part of the government, the courts are, none the less, important parts of the **judicial branch**. The courts have the power both to **interpret laws** and to try individuals who are accused of breaking the laws.

Notice that each branch of government has more than one

### THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT



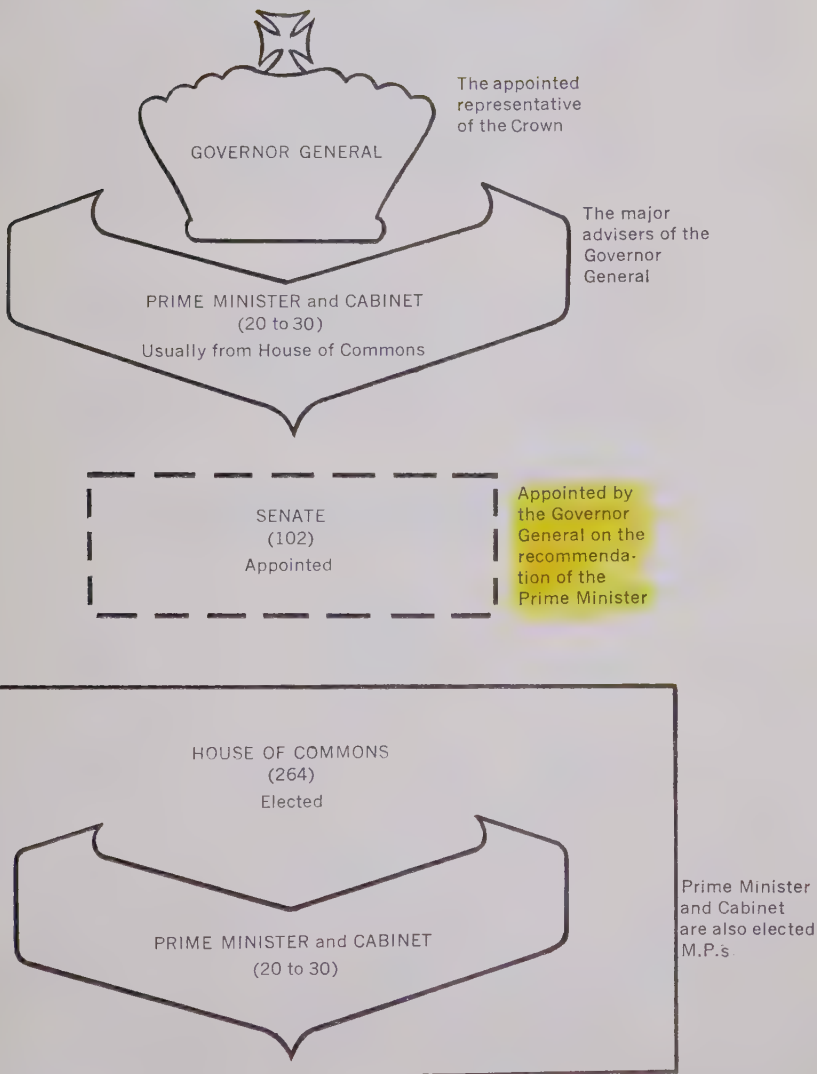
part. For example, section 17 of the British North America Act (1867) states that the legislative power in Canada's government shall reside in a Parliament "consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons".

## E—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

### 1. The House of Commons

The House of Commons (or the Lower House) is composed of members of Parliament (M.P.s) elected by the people from

#### THE PARTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



The broken line indicates an appointed group as distinct from an elected one.

*constituencies*, or *ridings*, in our ten provinces and in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories (N.W.T.). Its membership now totals 264.

#### Representation

This means, on the average, that for every 39,000 voters in Canada one member is elected. However, there are many variations from this average, as the following two examples show. Before re-distribution the riding of York-Scarborough sent one M.P. to Ottawa to represent over 190,000 voters, while the Yukon Territory with its 6,600 voters had the same representation. However, re-distribution has reduced the numerical inequality found in these two extreme examples. Members of the House of Commons are elected for a term of office that may run for as long as five years.

A province's number of members will increase or decrease according to the rise or decline of its population. Shifts in population are indicated by figures secured from the *census* surveys. On the basis of these figures changes may be made in a province's representation in the House of Commons. For instance, as a result of the 1961 census, the number of members from Ontario in the House was increased in 1966 from 85 to 88.

## 2. The Speaker

#### Duties

The House of Commons and the Senate each have a chairman called the *Speaker*. The Prime Minister and his cabinet suggest or nominate a candidate for the position of Speaker in the

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MEMBERSHIP  
(as of 1965 - 265 Members)



House of Commons. The latter body by a majority vote actually selects its Speaker. The main *function* of the Speaker is to make sure that the rules of procedure and debate are strictly followed.

During the famous **pipeline debate in 1956** the Speaker, Mr. Beaudoin, had difficulty in keeping order in the House of Commons. Some members of both the *Opposition* and *Government parties*, carried away by their emotions, ignored the Speaker's rulings on occasions. Indeed, several members of the Opposition even began to challenge the impartiality of the Speaker's rulings. The debate was finally concluded in an atmosphere of considerable tension and hostility.

### 3. The Prime Minister

After an election the leader of the political *party* which gains a majority of the seats (that is, the votes of more than half the members of the House of Commons), becomes the Prime Minister. When, however, no party leader is able to gain a majority, the party leader who gains the support of sufficient additional members to assure him of voting support of more than half the number of M.P.s may be asked by the Governor General to be the Prime Minister.

Who becomes  
Prime Minister?

In the March 1958 election the Progressive Conservative Party won a clear-cut victory over the opposing parties, and its leader, the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker, once more became Prime Minister. However, in the elections of 1962, 1963, and 1965, no political party

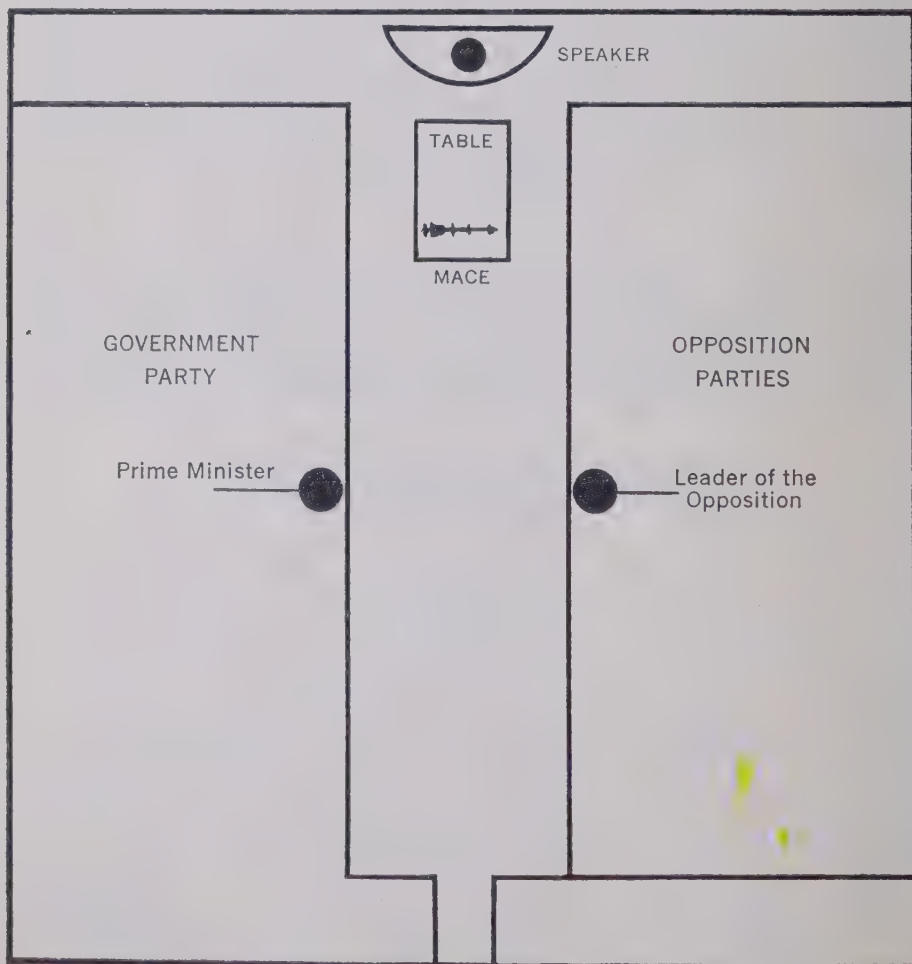
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MEMBERSHIP  
AFTER 1966 RE-DISTRIBUTION



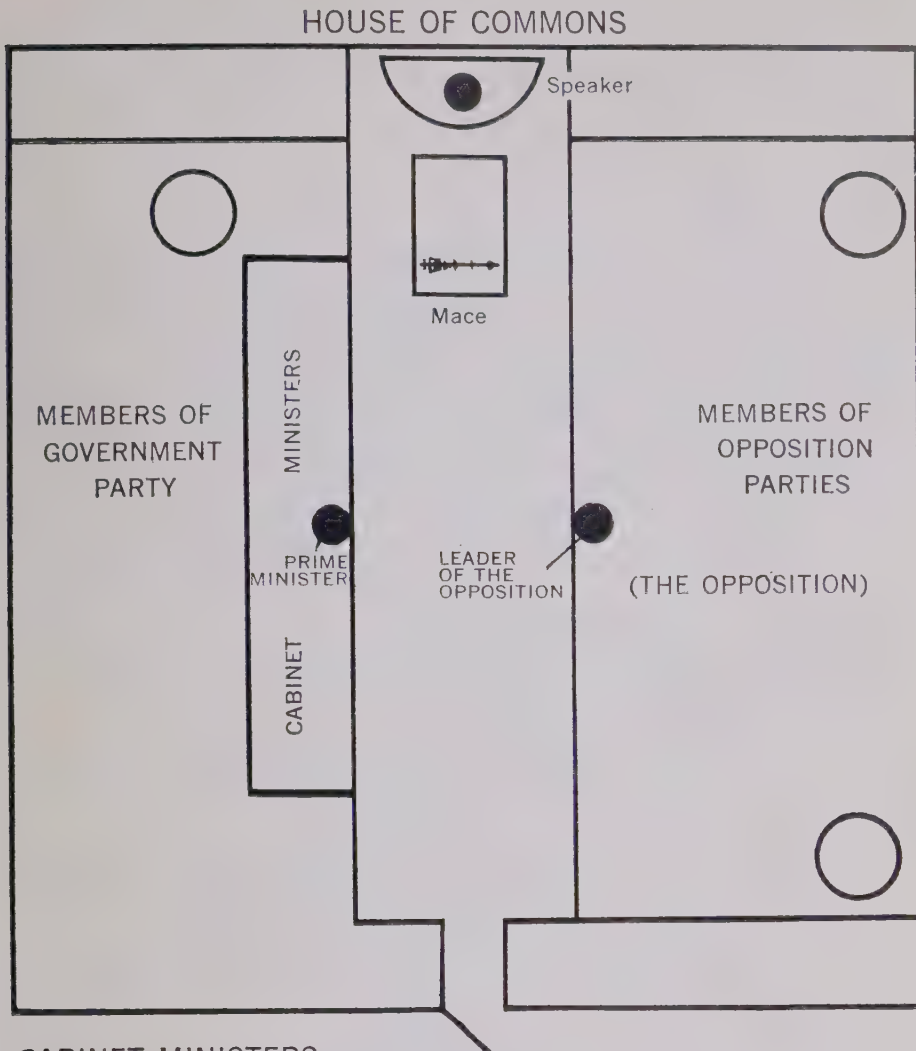
secured a majority in the House of Commons. Mr. Diefenbaker, as the leader of the party with the greatest number of members in the House of Commons, formed a *minority government*, and, with voting support from the *Social Credit* and New Democratic parties, continued as Prime Minister from 1962 to 1963.

In the election of 1963 Mr. Pearson, whose Liberal Party won only 129 of a possible 265 seats, became Prime Minister and head of another minority government. In circumstances quite similar to those faced by Mr. Diefenbaker in the House of Commons, Mr. Pearson remained in office with voting assistance from Social Credit and New Democratic Party members. Following the election of 1965 Mr. Pearson continued to head another minority government, but in 1968 Mr. Trudeau, the new Liberal leader, enjoyed a substantial majority with a following of 155 in the House of Commons.

AFTER AN ELECTION  
WHO BECOMES THE PRIME MINISTER?  
(House of Commons)



The leader of the party which has won the majority of seats (or has the support of the majority of members) in the House of Commons becomes the Prime Minister.



**CABINET MINISTERS:**

- are chosen by the Prime Minister
- are normally members of the House of Commons
- serve as heads of departments of government
- co-ordinate the activities of various branches of government

One of the Prime Minister's first duties is to select a small group or cabinet from his own party in the House of Commons to advise him. The Prime Minister and cabinet are frequently called "*the Government*".

*Chooses cabinet*

The term of office for the Prime Minister may vary from a few days up to five years. At any time he may be forced out of office if the majority of the House of Commons votes against a proposal presented by the Government.

*Term*

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative Party, became Prime Minister on June 28, 1926. However, on the

morning of July 2, 1926, he was forced to resign because a vote of non-confidence was passed in the House of Commons. This case was an unusual one. Most prime ministers continue as leaders of the Government for terms of four or perhaps five years.

#### 4. The Cabinet

*Ministers* "There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada." (Section 11 of the British North America Act (1867)) This council is known today as the cabinet and is composed of ministers. Usually each cabinet minister is in charge of a department of government, for example, National Defence, External Affairs, Transport, National Health and Welfare, Finance, National Revenue, etc. Under the minister in each department is a permanent civil servant called the deputy minister. Cabinet ministers are entitled to the courtesy of being addressed as the Honourable Mr. .... These ministers, about twenty-eight in number, are chosen on the basis of their ability, background, and experience.

*Without portfolio* ~ One or two members of the cabinet may be *ministers without portfolio*. These ministers are not responsible for the operation of a particular department of government.

Since World War II there has been a tendency to appoint parliamentary secretaries to assist cabinet ministers, and to answer questions in their absence. These parliamentary secretaries are M.P.s, and in many ways act as *understudies* to regular cabinet ministers.

*Threefold duties* Each cabinet minister has a threefold function to perform: legislative, executive, and judicial. First, as a law-maker he is a member of the House of Commons (or in rare cases a member of the Senate). Since the most critical examination of proposals for laws (*bills*) occurs in the House of Commons, and since the power to control the Government rests in this House, it is essential that cabinet ministers be selected from this body. Secondly, as an official whose duty it is to see that laws are carried out, he is responsible for the operation of one department of government. For example, the Minister of Agriculture is in charge of the Department of Agriculture—its policies and its personnel. Thirdly, a cabinet minister has a part to play in the judicial branch because he helps to select the judges for the major courts of the land. In practice, the Minister of Justice recommends the names of prospective judges to the cabinet, which approves or rejects the suggested candidates.

Cabinet ministers are busy with departmental business

throughout the year. The Prime Minister may call meetings of the cabinet several times each week. These meetings are held in secret in a special room to which the public, the Press, and even members of Parliament are not admitted. The Prime Minister, seated at the head of a table, acts as a chairman during these sessions. If the Prime Minister is unable to attend a cabinet meeting, one of the senior cabinet ministers, designated by him, presides in his stead.

*Meetings*

All ministers take part in the discussion of matters placed on the cabinet's agenda. Occasionally some cabinet ministers may differ strongly with fellow members. Once a majority decision has been reached, however, all cabinet ministers must support it in public. This feature is known as *cabinet solidarity*. If a minister cannot accept the decision of the majority of the cabinet, he must resign.

*Solidarity*

During World War II (1944) the Minister of National Defence, Mr. J. L. Ralston, differed with the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie

#### THE THREEFOLD ROLE OF THE CABINET MINISTER

##### JUDICIAL

Helps to select judges, considers possible stay of execution.

##### LEGISLATIVE

Introduces bills to the House of Commons, votes as regular Member of Parliament.\*

##### EXECUTIVE

Directs activities of civil servants in one department of government.



(A Minister without portfolio is one who has no assigned responsibility to a particular department of government.)

\*The ordinary M.P. can introduce only private bills.

King, and the majority of cabinet ministers over the question of compulsory military service overseas. When it was evident that he could not agree with the decision of the majority of the cabinet, his resignation was accepted by Mr. King.

*Unity* Cabinet solidarity is designed to prevent ministers from contradicting one another in public speeches. Their differences have been aired in secret cabinet meetings at which decisions on policy have been reached, and cabinet solidarity established.

*Dependence* As a rule, the cabinet may not continue to hold office if, at any time, its proposals (Government measures) are defeated in the House of Commons. In other words, the Prime Minister and cabinet are responsible to the elected members at all times. Every bill or measure introduced by the Government must be passed. The passing of a *Government bill* demonstrates that the Government possesses the support or *confidence of the House of Commons*.

The defeat of the Conservative Government in 1926, under the leadership of the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, came after a vote of non-confidence was passed in the House of Commons. Since the majority voted against his government it proved that he no longer possessed the confidence or the support of the majority in the House. Subsequently, when an election was held, the Right Honourable Mackenzie King became the Prime Minister.

*Responsible government* Whenever the cabinet proposes a bill which is not approved by the House of Commons, a vote, known as a *vote of non-confidence* in the Government, is taken. If the Government is defeated on this vote, the Prime Minister and cabinet must resign. This is the heart of the principle of *responsible government*. Although the cabinet is a powerful body, it is always subject to the wishes of the majority in the House of Commons, whose members represent the views of most of the voters of Canada. In this manner the cabinet is *ultimately* responsible to the electors for its actions.

In February 1968 a unique and critical situation arose. The Pearson Government introduced a bill designed to check *inflation* and to speed up the collection of corporation taxes. The bill passed its first and second readings. However, during the absence of 96 members a vote was unexpectedly called on the third reading, and the measure was defeated by a majority of two. Opposition members insisted that the vote constituted a vote of non-confidence and that the Government should resign in accordance with *parliamentary precedent*. However,

Mr. Pearson refused to recognize the vote as one of non-confidence. He maintained that Parliament had approved the bill through its critical second reading and that the measure was essential to the economic welfare of the nation. In spite of the political storm of the following days, when a non-confidence vote was called, the Government was able to secure majority support.

## 5. The Senate

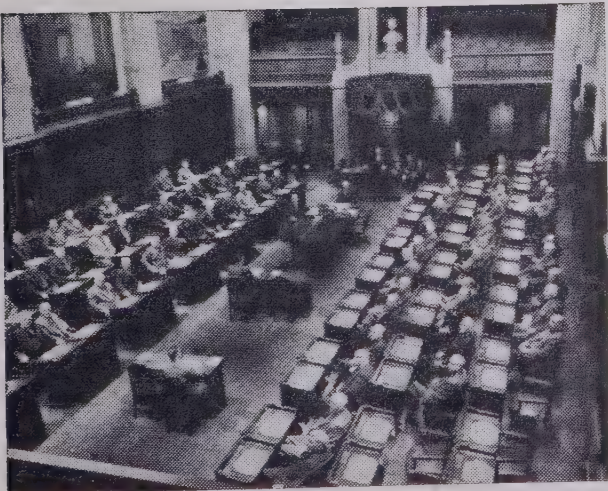
The second part of the legislative branch is known as the **Senate or Upper House**. Section 23 of the British North America Act (1867) outlines the following qualifications for a senator:

*Part of legislative  
branch*

- (i) he shall be of the full age of 30 years;
- (ii) he shall be either a natural-born subject of the Queen or a *naturalized subject*;
- (iii) his *real* and personal *property* shall be together worth \$4,000.00 over and above his debts and *liabilities*;
- (iv) he shall be resident in the province for which he is appointed.

The members of the Senate are now appointed to hold office to age 75. Senators appointed before June 1965 hold office for life. All appointments are made by the Governor General after nomination by the Prime Minister and his cabinet. They represent the various areas or regions of Canada—the West (24), On-

## POWERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA



MAY  
AMEND  
BILLS

The Senate

*Selection*

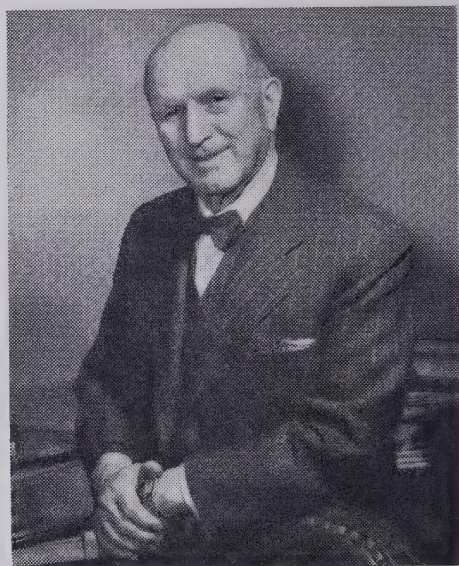
tario (24), Quebec (24), the Maritimes (24), and Newfoundland (6). Altogether, there are 102 members in our Canadian Senate. The business of the Senate is conducted under the chairmanship of a Speaker who is a member of the Senate. He is chosen by the Prime Minister and the cabinet.

*Powers*

It is customary for the House of Commons, rather than the Senate, to introduce bills or proposals for laws. However, once a bill is passed by the House, it is sent to the Senate for its consideration. The Senate examines and discusses the bill. If its members disagree with it, the bill may be returned to the House of Commons for further study.

### MAY SUGGEST LEGISLATION

Senator Euler



*Capital Press*

On occasion the Senate has proved to be an important part of our legislative branch.

*Example of  
suggesting  
legislation*

After World War II many families were unable to purchase butter because of its high price. In 1948 Senator W. D. Euler of Kitchener campaigned to lift the ban on the sale of margarine in Canada, a ban which had been imposed in 1886. Some farmer groups conducted a *lobby* against this proposal. Although he failed to get this measure passed through the Senate and the House of Commons, his later plea to have the Supreme Court of Canada rule on the margarine question was successful. This court, by a 5-2 vote, decided that margarine could be manufactured and sold in Canada. As a direct result of Senator Euler's efforts, the central government gave the provinces the right to permit the sale of this product, if they so desired. Ontario, after heated discussion, legalized the sale of uncoloured oleomargarine.

Changes to a bill suggested by the House of Commons are called *amendments*. Bills which concern the national budget



Capital Press

## MAY ACT INDEPENDENTLY

Mr. Coyne

may be changed by the House of Commons, but not by the Senate.

—Although the Senate has been criticized for not playing a more active role, it serves a useful purpose in our law-making system. Senators are in a position of independence. They have no fear of being defeated in an election and as a rule they are financially secure. This gives them freedom to criticize and to act independently.

*Independence*

The famous 1961 crisis over the Government's bill to dismiss James E. Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, was greatly changed by the fact that the senators decided to take a second, thoughtful look at this measure. As a result they rejected this bill sent to them by the House of Commons. Mr. Coyne resigned his position, claiming that the Senate's rejection of the bill had cleared his name. With that resignation, the reason for the Government's bill no longer existed—and the issue was closed in Parliament.

*Coyne crisis*

—Many citizens claimed that the Senate had been the instrument which prevented Mr. Coyne's dismissal without a fair, public hearing; other citizens insisted that this was not the issue at all, because the Governor of the Bank of Canada is always subject to dismissal, if the Government so decides.

Senators with their knowledge and experience of government are able at times to suggest revisions of bills submitted to them by the House of Commons.

*Value of experience*

In 1960 Mr. Diefenbaker's cabinet introduced a bill requesting an address to be made to the British government to change the regulations for the retirement of justices of any supreme court in Canada. After

*Examples*

the Senate disagreed with some terms in the proposals, the House of Commons reconsidered the bill and approved the Senate's revisions. It was then passed by the Senate and presented to the British government, which granted the request as revised.

During the summer of 1961 the Senate disagreed with the Tariff Bill which had received the approval of the House of Commons. When the bill was returned to the Lower House it refused to accept the revisions suggested by the Senate. Shortly thereafter the bill was dropped.

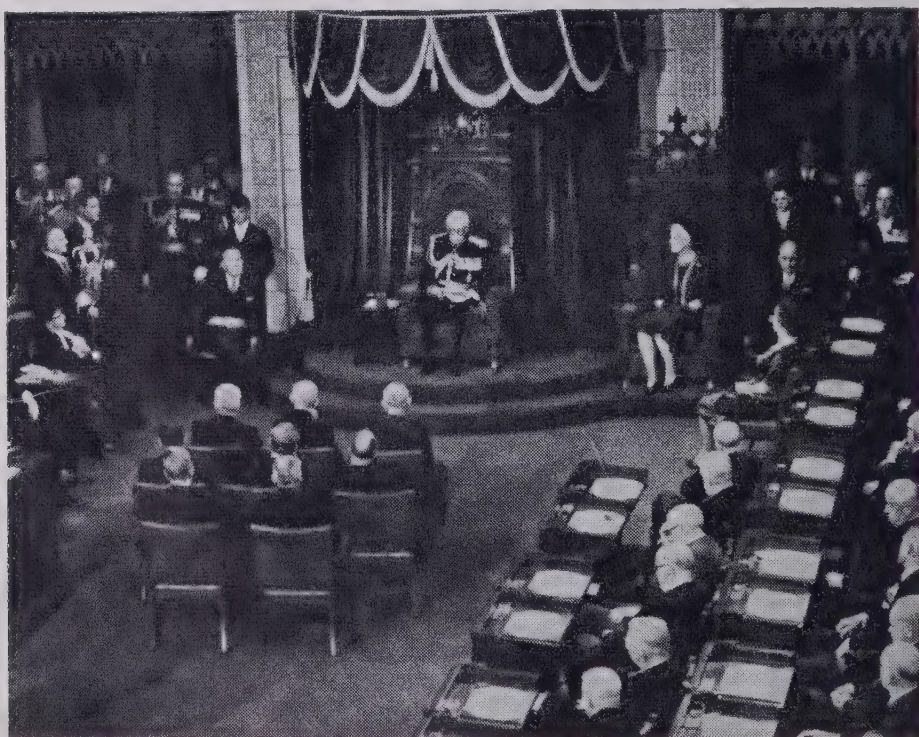
#### *Dismissal possible*

Despite the permanent nature of their appointment, senators must fulfil certain requirements if they are to retain their position. The failure to attend at any time during two consecutive *sessions* of Parliament, a conviction in connection with a serious crime, or surrender of Canadian citizenship, are grounds for dismissal from the Senate.

### 6. The Monarch or the Governor General

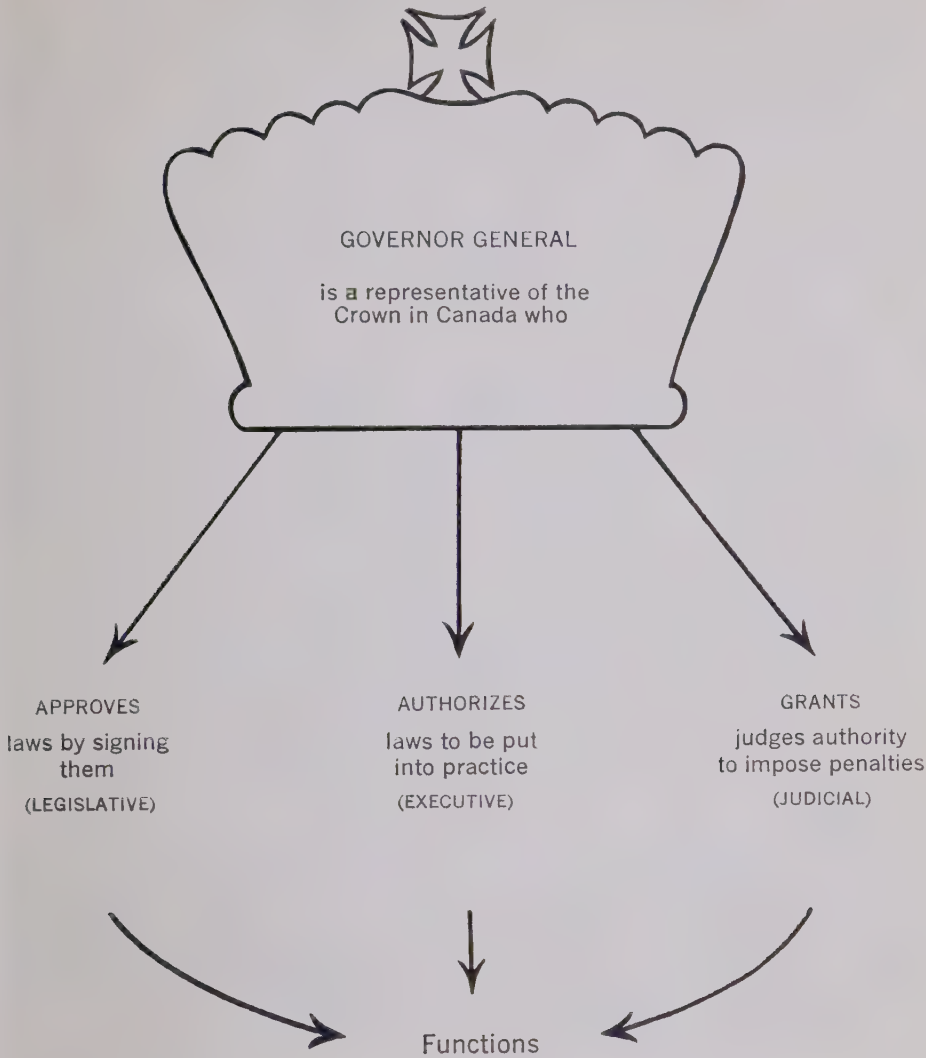
#### *Position*

The third part of the legislative branch is the Monarch (Queen Elizabeth II) or her representative in Canada, the Governor General. The position of the Governor General is one of great dignity and honour, but of limited power. The *Crown*, in the



*Dominion Wide, Ottawa*  
The late Governor General G. P. Vanier reading the Speech from the Throne

## FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL



person of the Monarch or her representative, the Governor General, would never, could never, overrule the will of the people in our Canadian democracy.

The Governor General is appointed by the Monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister and his cabinet. His term of office is usually five years, and may be extended.

It is an error to assume that the Governor General is merely a dignified figure-head. For example, he plays an essential part in the legislative branch of our national government, since no bill passed by the House of Commons and the Senate may become a law until it is signed by the Governor General. Furthermore, the position of the Governor General is not affected if a Prime Minister is forced to resign because he has been defeated by a non-confidence vote in the House of Commons. If an election is called by the Governor General on the advice of the

Prime Minister, the former acts temporarily as the head of the government. Should the Prime Minister be defeated in the election the Governor General becomes the agent of transfer by which power is given to the next Prime Minister. As a result, a serious breakdown of government may be avoided.

## F – HOW PARLIAMENT OPERATES

### 1. The Opening of Parliament

#### *Ceremonial opening*

On the occasion of the opening of Parliament the members of the House of Commons and Senate assemble in their respective chambers. An official with the picturesque title of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod knocks three times on the doors leading into the House of Commons. Its members are informed that their presence is required in the Senate Chamber.

The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, followed by members of the House of Commons, proceed to the Senate Chamber. Here they are requested by the Speaker of the Senate to choose a Speaker for themselves. Immediately they return to the House of Commons where they select their Speaker by voting.

The members of the House of Commons then reassemble in the Senate Chamber. Here the newly-elected Speaker seeks and receives from the Governor General full assurance that the rights and privileges of the House will be respected. The Speech from the Throne follows these *traditional formalities*.

### 2. The Speech from the Throne

The *Speech from the Throne* is read in the Senate Chamber by the Queen or by her representative, the Governor General, to the members of the Senate, of the House of Commons, and of the Supreme Court, at the beginning of each session of Parliament.

#### *Outline of plans*

The Speech from the Throne, prepared by the Prime Minister and his cabinet, includes a summary of current problems and conditions in the nation, and an announcement of the new measures which the Government intends to introduce in Parliament. By the Speech from the Throne the Canadian people are informed of the programme which the Prime Minister and his cabinet consider will best meet the needs of the nation. At the conclusion of the Speech from the Throne members of both the House of Commons and the Supreme Court leave the Senate Chamber and proceed to their normal activities.

### 3. The Role of the Opposition in Parliament

One of the features of our democratic government which we have inherited from Britain is the role of the Opposition in Parliament. The Opposition is a minority group of members in Parliament whose political views differ from those held by the majority of the elected representatives. In Canada and Great Britain this smaller group of members forms an important part of the government and is referred to as Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

*The Opposition*

Today this Opposition has three roles to play. It restrains the party which is in power by examining its proposals for laws. Infrequently the Opposition may support Government bills when it is convinced such measures will benefit the country. If, on the other hand, the Opposition believes that a bill could be improved it will criticize the measure in an effort to have the Government either reconsider its terms, or drop the bill. Generally, the Opposition will try its best to find some faults or flaws in measures proposed by the Government.

*Functions*

In September 1958 Prime Minister Diefenbaker introduced a *Civil Liberties Bill* into the House of Commons. Opposition members agreed in the main with the bill, but suggested that it be studied further with the object of improving and clarifying its particular terms. The Civil Liberties Bill was a special type of proposal which the Government introduced in the hope that the Opposition party and the public at large might offer suggestions for its improvement.

*Checking*

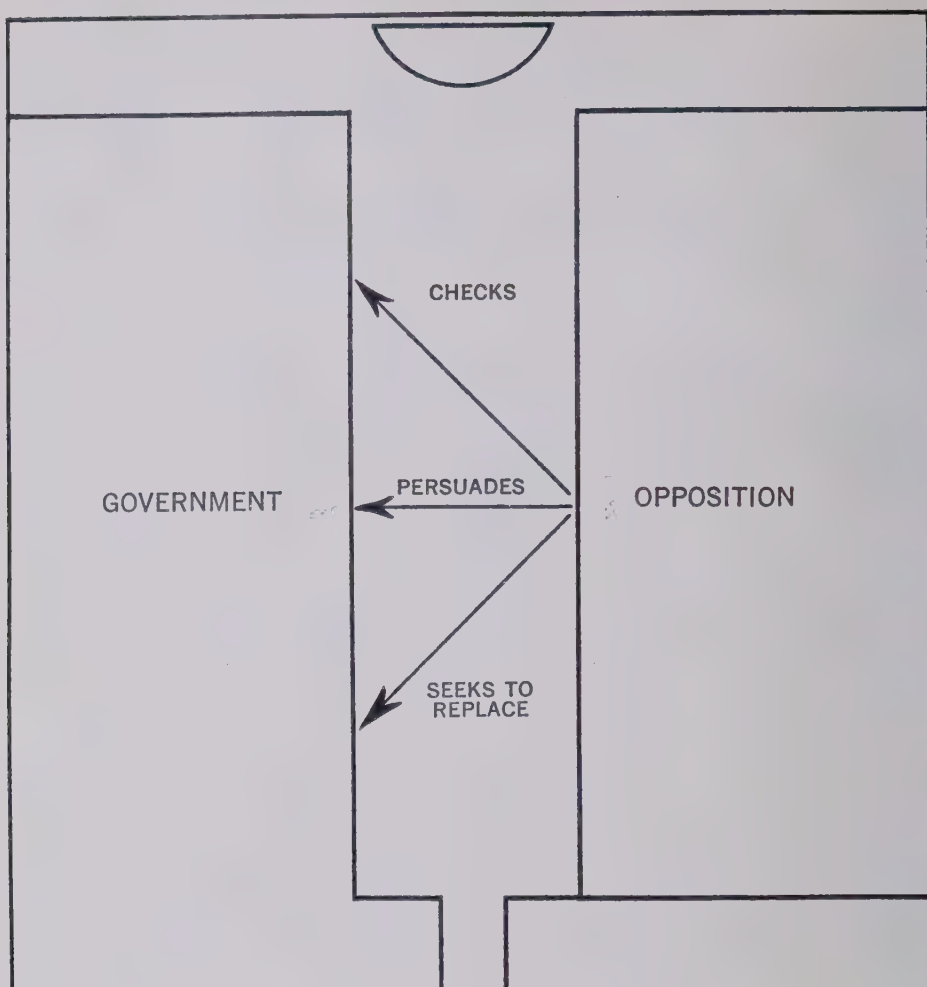
Mr. Diefenbaker's administration gave the Opposition an opportunity to check on the spending of public money by allowing a Liberal member to become chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. Previously, Opposition members had served on the Public Accounts Committee, but none had been its chairman.

These two cases illustrate the checking function of the Opposition.

The power and importance of the Opposition was revealed once again in the famous pipeline debate of December 1956. The Liberal Government, headed by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, had introduced a bill to authorize the use of public money in the construction of a large section of pipeline across northern Ontario. The purpose of the pipeline was to carry oil from western Canada to Ontario and to other eastern Canadian markets.

The Opposition claimed that, if the expenditures were approved, a

## THE ROLE OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL OPPOSITION



THE OPPOSITION: ● Checks proposals and policies of party in power ● Persuades Government party to accept suggestions for improvement ● Seeks to replace majority party

large private company would be enabled to complete and to control a pipeline which was financed partly by public funds. It was argued that the Government was proposing to use taxpayers' money for the benefit of a private company. In addition, the Opposition objected to the method that was adopted by Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to get Parliament to approve the bill. He felt that since the deadline for financing and constructing the project was fast approaching, immediate action was necessary. Accordingly, Mr. Howe placed *closure* (restriction of debate) on the bill, before members had an opportunity to debate it fully.

The discussion in Parliament which resulted from this extraordinary use of closure became so extended and so lively that citizens all over the country were informed of the main issues related to the bill. Partly as a result of this debate the Opposition parties were able to convince the people of Canada that a change of government was desirable. In

the election of June 1957 the Liberal Party lost its majority in the House of Commons with the result that the Progressive Conservatives came to power.

The Opposition seeks to persuade the Government to introduce bills which it thinks will benefit the people. Many of the proposals supported by the Diefenbaker Government when it was in power were suggested by the Progressive Conservatives when they were in opposition. Some of these proposals included a greater share for *private enterprise* in the radio and television fields, an investigation into the monopoly held by Trans-Canada Air Lines (now Air Canada), and the construction of the South Saskatchewan River Irrigation and Power Project.

Seeks to  
persuade

Finally, the Opposition seeks to defeat the majority party at election time by presenting a programme (*platform*) that it believes will better meet the needs and wishes of the people. As part of his party's platform before the June 1957 election, Mr. Diefenbaker suggested that if his party were elected the old-age pension would be raised. He insisted that Canada's older people needed more financial help. After he was elected, the pension was increased to \$55, and later to \$65 per month.

Seeks to  
replace

By its three activities of restraining or checking, persuading, and trying to replace the party in power, Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition plays a most useful role in our system of government.

#### 4. The Committee System of the House of Commons

There are three types of committees in the House of Commons—standing committees, special committees, and committees of the whole house. All of these committees are created for the purpose of dealing with matters more rapidly and efficiently than could be done by the House of Commons meeting as a whole.

Varied  
committees

##### (a) Standing Committees

These are established at the beginning of each session of Parliament and deal with such matters as foreign relations (external affairs), public accounts, and banking. Membership in these committees is limited, with the majority of members usually representing the party of which the Prime Minister is leader.

##### (b) Special Committees

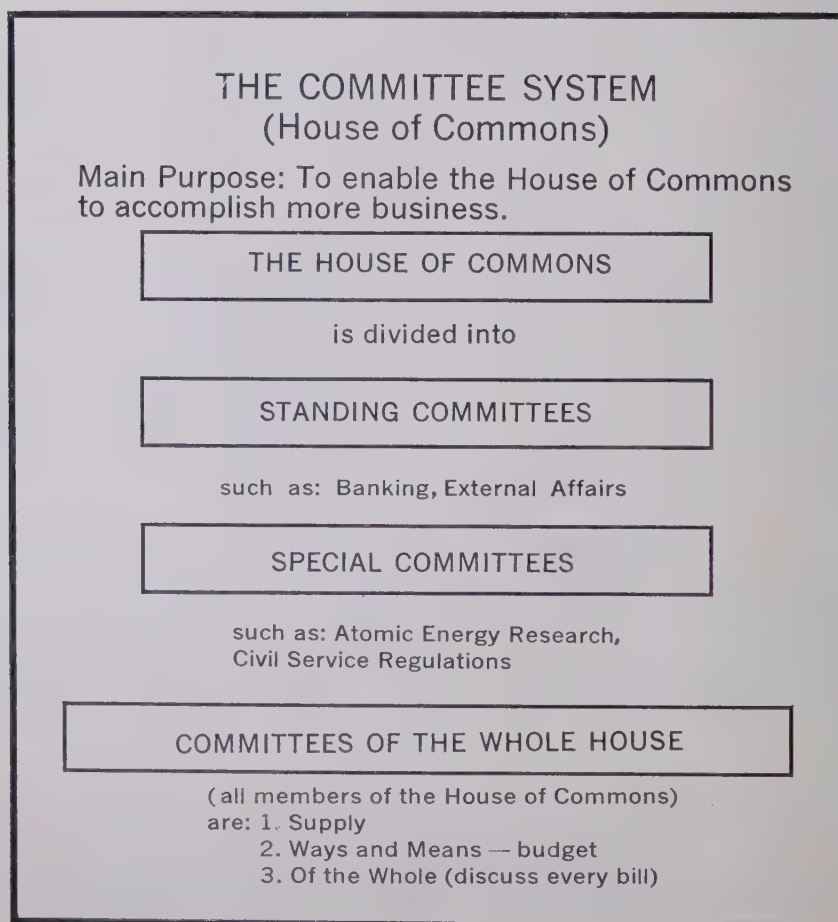
These are often established to examine and to report back on certain bills, or on special matters such as atomic-energy research or civil-service regulations. Each of these committees does a

particular job and then is automatically dissolved when its assignment is completed. In contrast, standing committees are in continuous operation for a long period of time because the need for their work remains.

(c) *The Committee of the Whole House*

This includes every member of the House of Commons and, unlike the committees mentioned previously, its decisions need not be reported formally to the House of Commons. After a motion is made by a minister that the House "resolve itself" into one of the following: the Committee of the Whole House, the Committee of Supply, or the Committee of Ways and Means—and after the motion has been passed—the chairman of the committee in question replaces the Speaker.

*Supply* The Committee of Supply controls the "annual expenditures" proposed by the Prime Minister and cabinet. This Committee, consisting of all members of the House, approves estimated amounts of money which each department of government proposes to spend.



After drawing up its budget, that is, estimating the amount of money required by all its departments for a *fiscal year* (April 1 to March 31), the Government must seek ways and means (methods) of raising the money by taxes, customs, excise duties, etc. In March or April of each year the Minister of Finance makes a motion "that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means" to consider the "*budget resolutions*". These resolutions must be approved before the Government may introduce bills to implement them or to put them into effect. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1967, the federal government needed about \$8,798,000,000 for its expenses. This represents about \$433 for every person in Canada.

Budget

The motion by the Minister of Finance paves the way for the "budget debate", which usually occurs in early spring. During this debate the general public is informed of economic conditions within the country, the financial position of the nation, changes considered to be necessary in financial policy, as well as the Government's financial programme.

Report to  
the nation

Everyone in the country is interested in the budget because the policies announced by the Government will affect the lives of all Canadians. After the budget resolutions have been passed in committee, bills based on them will be introduced into the House in the normal way.

## 5. How a Bill Is Passed by Parliament

Parliamentary life in the House of Commons follows a regular pattern. The reading of a prayer by the Speaker marks the opening of each day in the House. Reports by the chairmen of the committees of the House of Commons are heard and Government bills are introduced. Cabinet ministers may make statements on Government policy and be questioned by members of the House. Once this routine has been completed, the House of Commons begins its business for the day.

Daily procedure

After the Prime Minister and his cabinet have agreed on a certain policy, a Government bill is drawn up to put this policy into effect. For example, Mr. Diefenbaker and his cabinet decided that legislation was required to ensure our civil liberties. A resolution containing this idea was passed by the cabinet and initialled by the Prime Minister. This resolution was submitted in September 1958 to the clerk of the House of Commons who gave all members of the House forty-eight hours' notice that this measure would be coming up for their consideration. After that period of time the *resolution* was placed on the

Origin of a bill

## THE PASSAGE OF A BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

## FIRST READING

Introduced by a government member.  
No discussion, no vote.

## SECOND READING

Adoption of the bill, usually moved by a cabinet minister.  
Full debate — speeches for and against. Division or vote is taken. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE OF COMMONS: deputy speaker presides; informal discussion; division or vote taken.

## THIRD READING

Final consideration of the bill.  
Division or vote taken.

(The interval between readings may vary, but is seldom less than one week.)

*Order Paper*, or the agenda. At this point the resolution is called a bill. This same procedure is used in introducing all bills into the House of Commons.

*First and  
second readings*

The passing of a bill proceeds in the following manner. There is a first *reading* by a member of the Government, but no debate or formal vote follows. After an interval of at least one day so that individual members can read the bill, a cabinet minister moves that the bill be given a second reading. A full debate and a formal vote (*division*) will follow. The vote, usually taken by the Speaker, normally follows party lines. Members, as a rule, vote in accordance with the wishes of their party leader. The Prime Minister and his cabinet must secure a majority of the votes in the House for the bill, or resign.

*Committee of  
the Whole*

The next stage of the bill is its passage through the Committee of the Whole. There is discussion and a vote on each section or clause of the bill. A Deputy Speaker presides in place of the Speaker. This is a custom which began as an attempt by the House of Commons to have greater freedom of discussion. In the sixteenth century, when the Speaker was the agent of the Monarch, he would report to the Monarch any members who

strongly criticized any bill desired by the Crown. Frequently these outspoken members were severely punished by the King. Even after the Monarch no longer interfered in the business of the House of Commons, the practice of having a Deputy Speaker was continued.

Provided the bill passes in the Committee of the Whole, it enters its third and final reading. The bill is read and voted upon. If the majority approve it, the bill goes to the Senate where it again receives three readings. If passed by the Senate it is sent to the Governor General for his *assent*. The signature of the Governor General will transform the bill, which has been passed by the House of Commons and Senate, into an *act* or law.

*Third reading*

The device of closure, which is seldom used, is a method of limiting debate. If a cabinet minister wishes to apply closure (cut off or end debate) on a certain motion, he must first notify the House of this intention. At the next sitting the minister may move that a decision be reached on the motion without any further postponement. Provided such a motion is passed by the House, a vote on the question must be held not later than one a.m. on the following morning.

*Closure*

The Liberal Government of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent applied the closure device in 1956 to end the debate on the famous Pipeline Bill. This action was taken in order to speed the passage of the Bill through the House of Commons. Governments generally avoid the use of closure because they may be accused of restricting the freedom of discussion. The Progressive Conservative Party made that charge when the Liberals applied closure in 1956, and that accusation was given prominence in the campaign which preceded the defeat of the Liberal Party in June 1957.

Certain days and hours are set aside for the discussion of *private members' bills*. These bills usually have little chance of being voted upon, let alone of being passed. The time allotted for their study is limited and they normally do not have the backing of the party with the majority in the House.

*Private  
members'  
bills*

It will not be long before you will be responsible for making new laws for Canada and for reshaping the old. The laws which are being made now in Ottawa are being made for you.

You may secure information very easily on what is taking place in your Parliament. Every day a record is made in both French and English of all its debates and activities. This official record is called *Hansard*, from the name of the first official reporter in the British Parliament. Copies of Hansard are

*Record of  
debate*

available at a modest cost from the Queen's Printer in Ottawa. Herewith follows an excerpt from Hansard at the time of the Pipeline and closure debates.

Excerpts  
from Hansard

*Volume 5, page 4623*

MR. MONTEITH: When any bill comes before this house we have an opportunity of sitting down and discussing it, much like the situation which I experienced when I sat on the *municipal council*. You sit around the table. In committee you discuss things, you thresh them out and you get to know what it is all about, despite the fact that you may not be the chairman of the committee or a member of the committee. You have an opportunity to find out what it is all about before you finally vote. We have not had that opportunity at all.

MR. HOSKING: You would not take it.

MR. ROWE: What are you talking about? The government announced closure.

*Volume 5, page 4749*

MR. KNOWLES: Tell us what the Canadian practice has been.

MR. PHILPOTT: Let us look at the British rules. At page 23, rule 29, we find the rule on closure of debate and it shows very clearly that any member, not just a Cabinet Minister, giving 24 hours' notice as here, may move closure at any time and provided that motion passes by a majority, which includes 100 members of parliament, closure is effective immediately.

MR. KNOWLES: Read the qualifying clause.

MR. PHILPOTT: I am making my own speech.

MR. KNOWLES: Read the qualifying clause.

MR. PHILPOTT: The hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) has been obstructing this house for six months and his time is up.

MR. KNOWLES: You omitted the part about what happens when the closure motion appears to the Speaker as an abuse of the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order.

MR. PHILPOTT: Just a minute, your time is coming. About 10 days ago in this house you could have been saved from your folly if you had heeded the wisdom of the wise old man in your party who dragged himself from his sick bed and tried to tell this house that they were on the wrong track; who said he believed in closure and that we had to get back on the track somehow. When the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent) almost immediately accepted that suggestion in the spirit in which it was given, without one moment's hesitation it was rejected by the Leader of the Opposition and my hon. friends opposite.

*Volume 5, page 4757*

MR. FULTON: . . . With respect to parliament, that minister does not

know what he is doing. He is completely in character. Here is the man who said: "If we want to get away with it, who is going to stop us?" Here is the man who said: "What's a million anyhow?" This whole proceeding is in character so far as he is concerned.

MR. HOWE: Here is the bright boy from Kamloops.

MR. FULTON: But the Prime Minister does know what he is doing.

MR. LENNARD: I wonder.

MR. FULTON: He is the ex-president of the Canadian Bar Association. The Minister of Finance also knows what he is doing.

MR. LENNARD: Don't be too sure about that.

MR. FULTON: They know what is the precedent that they are fastening on Parliament. They know they are establishing a precedent whereby a government that follows them can introduce legislation even more vicious, even more inappropriate than this, call one clause, put the measure under closure and then pass the whole bill no matter how many sections it may have, even 600 sections, on the precedent that has been established here.

## G—THE EXECUTIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

### 1. Introduction

One of the main duties of the executive branch is to make sure that laws, having been passed, are put into effect. Since all laws are put into force in the name of the Governor General (Crown), he is therefore the Head of State in Canada and its Chief Executive Official. On the advice of the cabinet, the Governor General also opens, *prorogues*, or dissolves Parliament, and appoints senators. However, the Prime Minister, the cabinet, and the civil service are the officials who actually direct the carrying out of laws passed by the legislative branch.

*Laws put  
into action*

### 2. The Civil Service

A large and important part of the federal (national) government is that group of permanent employees called civil servants. Civil servants obtain their positions by passing written or oral examinations designed to select the best applicants. Post offices throughout Canada have notices advertising positions which are open in our civil service. Qualifications required for the position advertised, the salary offered, and the procedure to be followed in making application, are shown on each notice.

*Government  
employees*

One of the major jobs for many civil servants is to conduct

*Examples of duties*

the everyday business of government—recording, filing, accounting, and corresponding. For example, clerks and accountants are required in the Income Tax Division of the Dominion Department of National Revenue to attend to the many details related to the levying and collecting of income taxes. Of course this is only one small part of the civil-service story. There are indeed many exciting and challenging aspects to this work. Some members of our *Department of External Affairs* have important duties in all areas of the world. In Canada, Treasury Department officials are constantly on the alert to discover the activities of counterfeiters. A great deal of the responsibility for the drawing up of the terms of treaties and trade agreements falls on the shoulders of civil servants.

*Some  
government  
departments*

Other important departments of government are Justice, National Defence, Fisheries, External Affairs, Manpower and Immigration, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Labour, Public Works, and Energy, Mines, and Resources. Each has a cabinet minister in charge of its operations. The ministers are assisted by deputy ministers and numerous civil servants.

Each department may be subdivided into many parts. For instance, the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources has the following main sections: Surveys and Mapping, Geological Surveys, Mines Branch, Geographical Branch, and Dominion Observatories. The Surveys and Mapping Branch makes available to the public a large variety of maps and charts at low cost.

## H—THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT, OR THE JUDICIARY

### 1. Introduction

*Courts and judges*

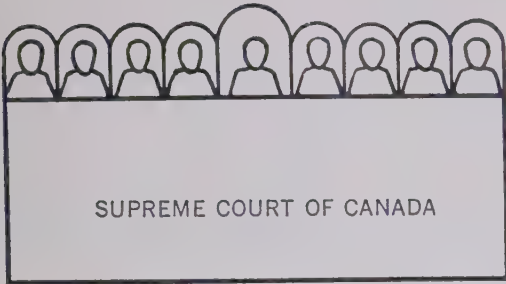
The right of a citizen to appeal to a court is part of the rule of law which is the basis of our constitution. He goes to court certain that he will find justice there. A major duty of the courts is to protect the rights of the citizen. Liberty depends upon the courts. The judges must be upright and impartial men, free from political interference and free from threats of violence or attempts at bribery.

*Appointment*

A body of independent judges, called the judiciary, is part of the British heritage. Judges in Canada are appointed, not elected. Once appointed, they may not be removed from office by the Government except for misconduct.

## THE JUDICIAL BRANCH (Canada)

### I. The Major Courts



Canada's Final Court of Appeal

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### II. Special Courts

#### (a) Exchequer Court

(i) Appeals against the Crown



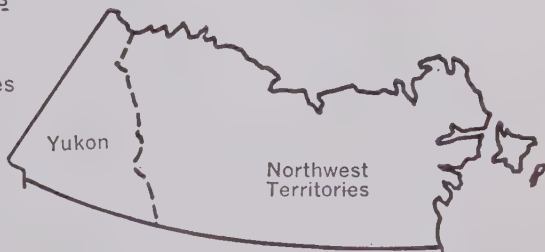
(ii) Navigation Cases



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#### (b) Territorial Courts

Criminal and Civil  
Cases in the Territories



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## 2. The Major Courts of Canada

The *Supreme Court*, the *Exchequer Court*, and the *Territorial Courts* are the major federal courts of Canada. The Crown *Courts and functions*

controls the appointment of justices to these courts; that is, they are nominated by the Prime Minister and his cabinet and appointed in the name of the Queen.

The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal in Canada for all civil and criminal cases. This Court with its nine justices reviews cases referred to it by other lower courts. Except in those cases where the Prime Minister and his cabinet may intervene, the decisions of this Court are final. The *commuting* or cancellation of a death sentence to one of imprisonment for life was formerly a frequent example of intervention by the Prime Minister and cabinet.

The Exchequer Court considers claims made against the Crown and appeals from judgements based upon the Income Tax Act and the *Dominion Succession Duty Act*. It may also deal with navigation cases involving collision.

The Territorial Courts hear civil and criminal cases in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

## I—HOW MEMBERS ARE ELECTED TO THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

People who are going to stand for Parliament must be ready to make a great many speeches in a great many places. The actual platform upon which the speaker stood in the early days of Canadian politics was called the "hustings". Today, "going to the hustings" has come to mean entering into a political campaign.

How did these men who make our laws come to be chosen? By whose authority are they there, in that position of great trust and responsibility? Who are they? How could you become a member of the House of Commons or a cabinet minister? If you are intelligent, fair, honest, and ambitious, with a vision of what Canada should be, you may one day be one of these men.

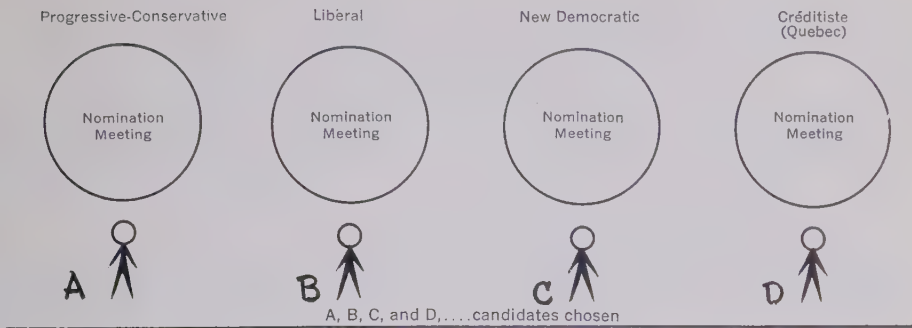
### *Nominating procedure*

Even before the Prime Minister announces the date of a federal election the officials of the political-party associations in each riding often hold nomination meetings. At the nominating convention, members of a political party called delegates (who represent the various sections of a riding) assemble with the object of selecting the one who stands the best chance of being elected to the House of Commons.

During the meeting a number of candidates may be nominated. Each nominee speaks to the delegates and tells why he thinks he should be chosen to represent the riding. After all the

# HOW MEMBERS ARE ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Constituency of "EAST"



## ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

### ELECTION DAY

|   |  |
|---|--|
| A |  |
| B |  |
| C |  |
| D |  |

All qualified voters may indicate their choice by voting

The candidate with the largest number of votes becomes the Member of Parliament for the riding or constituency.

speeches are over, the delegates vote by secret ballot to select the *nominee* who will contest the riding for their party. For example, at a Progressive Conservative convention for the riding of XYZ, Candidate A was chosen to represent the Progressive Conservative Party. His name, along with a statement of his *eligibility* (a British subject over twenty-one years of age, signatures of ten voters in his riding, and a \$200 deposit), were forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer in Ottawa. The Liberals at their meeting chose their man, the New Democratic Party and the *Créditistes* theirs. Subsequently, Candidate A's name, with the names of those candidates chosen by other political parties, appeared on the ballot. Every voter who presented himself at a polling-booth in that riding received a ballot.

Qualifications

From the night of his nomination to forty-eight hours before voting began, Candidate A and his supporters have travelled throughout the length and breadth of his riding. Night after

Campaign

night the candidate has climbed the "hustings" to tell the people of his party's programme (platform), of what his party means to do, if elected, and what he himself will do for his own constituency. This is his "campaign" for election. His supporters have hung posters, with his picture and slogans printed upon them. In door-to-door canvassing, his talents, achievements, and aims have been told to the voters. He has made speeches to groups large and small, on the radio, and on television. If his party supporters have done their work, the face and character of Candidate A have become very familiar to the people in his riding.

In the same riding the opposing parties selected their candidates, who followed a similar procedure in their efforts to secure the largest number of votes.

After the voting has taken place and the ballots have been counted, the candidate receiving the largest number of votes is considered to have been elected. He will represent the people of his riding in Parliament.

**Costs** The expenses of such political campaigning have been paid for by donations from supporters in his riding, and by funds sent from the national headquarters of his party. Each candidate is required to submit a statement of his election expenses to the Chief Electoral Officer. It is not unusual for a candidate's expenses to exceed \$20,000.

**Independents** In some instances candidates without support from a regular political party may seek election as *independent members*. Independent candidates have great difficulty in obtaining votes, but occasionally do succeed in being elected.

**Loss of deposit** Any candidate who fails to secure fifty per cent of the number of votes obtained by the successful candidate forfeits his deposit of \$200. This penalty has the effect of discouraging office-seekers who are not serious in their intentions.

## J—POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTY GOVERNMENT

**Party** A party is a group of people who have similar political ideas. Members of a party support the same platform and organize themselves so that they may win elections and take over the responsibility of governing the nation.

The main advantages of having political parties in any state or country are that:

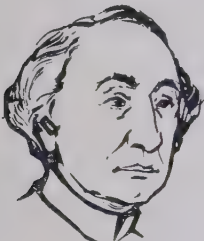
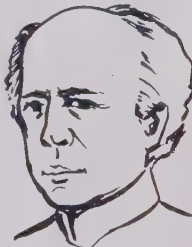
- (a) they bring before the public the chief issues or questions of the day;

- (b) they give the voters alternative choices when they are called upon to elect a government;
- (c) they provide any citizen interested in supporting a political party with an opportunity to share in its decisions—if he is prepared to sacrifice considerable time and effort;
- (d) they ensure that the Prime Minister and cabinet will normally have the support of the majority of the members in the House of Commons.

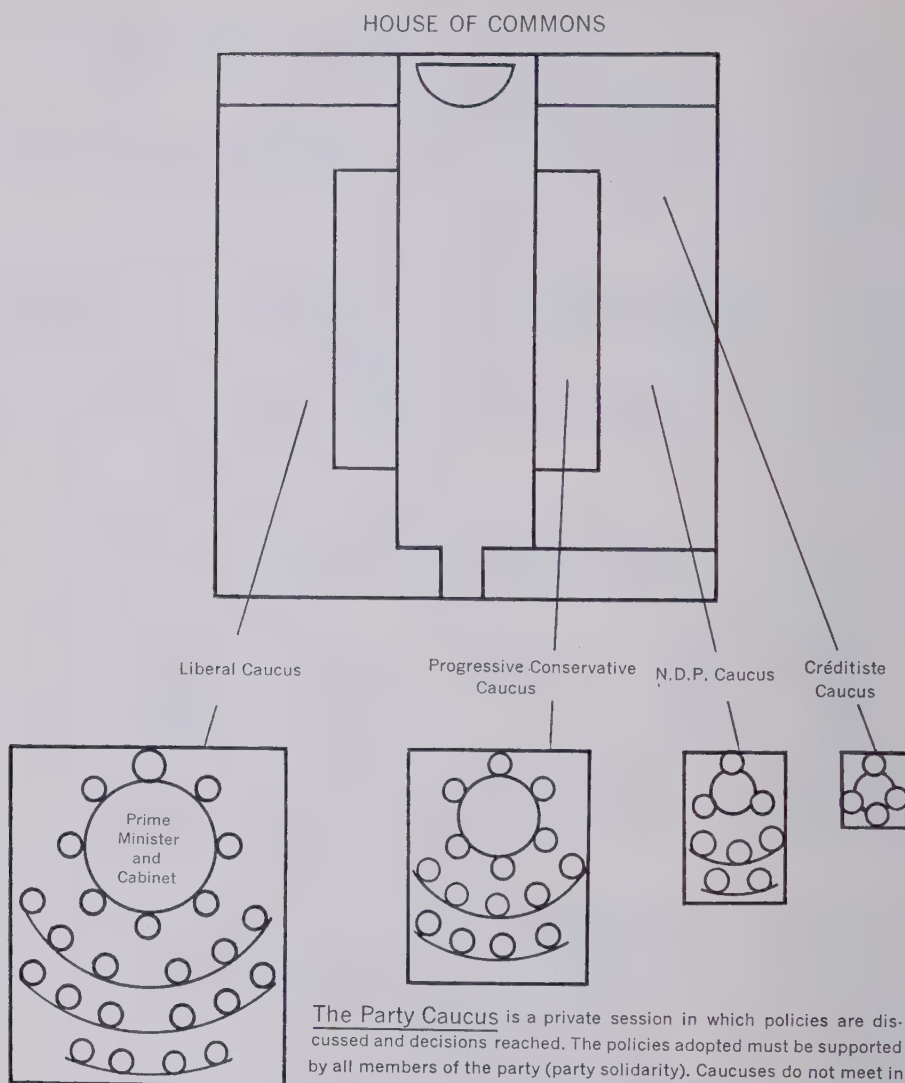
In Canada the two oldest and most firmly established parties are now called the Progressive Conservatives and the Liberals. These two parties can trace their origins back to Confederation days, and have been the only ones to form governments at Ottawa since 1867.

*Present  
parties*

THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF CANADA

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p>CONSERVATIVE<br/>Sir John A. Macdonald</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  <p>LIBERAL<br/>Sir Wilfrid Laurier</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p>In the 1850s John A. Macdonald organized the Liberal-Conservative group which today is known as the Progressive Conservative Party. Macdonald was one of the Fathers of Confederation who did much to create our Dominion of Canada; he guided the Dominion through its first difficult years, and was chiefly responsible for the construction of the first transcontinental railroad in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway.</p> | <p>Although not the first leader of the Liberal Party, Laurier may be considered the person who first succeeded in securing national support for the party. As Prime Minister (1896-1911) he gained fame for his success in promoting the settlement of the West.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|  <p>CO-OPERATIVE<br/>COMMONWEALTH<br/>FEDERATION<br/>James Shaver Woodsworth</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  <p>SOCIAL<br/>CREDIT<br/>and RALLIEMENT<br/>DES CREDITISTES<br/>William Aberhart</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <p>In 1932 the C.C.F. Party was formed. One of its chief purposes was to champion the rights of the common people by urging reforms which would provide more social security. Woodsworth won great respect even from those who disagreed with his ideas. Recently this party joined with other groups to form the New Democratic Party (1961).</p>                                                                                     | <p>The Social Credit Party was founded by Premier William Aberhart of Alberta. Successful in Alberta, the party met with limited success in national politics. As its federal influence declined in the West, party divisions appeared and leadership shifted in 1963 to the Province of Quebec, where R  al Caouette and his supporters are known as the Ralliement des Cr  ditistes. Nationalism in Quebec was one of the factors causing the split in Social Credit.</p> |

## THE PARTY CAUCUS



Today the Progressive Conservative Party claims as a major objective the development of our country's natural resources in the interest of all Canadians. It stresses the need to acquire more foreign markets for our exports. It endorses modest social reforms such as increases in the old-age and veterans' pensions, as well as further health measures.

The Liberal Party states that its policies will create "a better life for all Canadians". To ensure this it supports the establishment of a national medical scheme, easier credit, lower personal income taxes, and free education at all levels.

The New Democratic Party declares that it offers a real alternative to the people of Canada. It invites them to leave behind

“the Conservative-Liberal game of tweedledum and tweedledee”, and to go forward to build a better Canada in which the welfare of human beings will be considered before the profits of corporations. Accordingly, this moderate *socialist movement* advocates increased taxes on big businesses, public ownership and operation of basic utilities such as the trans-Canada gas pipeline, a new labour code which would include a forty-hour week in industry, higher old-age pensions, low-cost housing, and a national health insurance plan.

The programme of the Ralliement des Cr ditistes—now the only Social Credit group in Parliament—stresses the use of government powers to issue money for general circulation on far more lenient terms than is the wish of other parties in Parliament. In this sense the programme is consistent with the original Social Credit philosophy.

In the House of Commons the party idea of government is demonstrated by the seating arrangement. The party in power sits on the right side of the Speaker in the House while the members of the Opposition parties—Progressive Conservative, New Democratic, Cr ditiste, and independent members—are seated on the left side of the Speaker.

*Seating plan*

This practice of seating members is one way by which party unity is shown. Only through continuous party unity can the Prime Minister and his cabinet plan and carry out a programme with the assurance of continued support in the House of Commons. Members of the Government party must support any bills or measures brought in by the Prime Minister and his cabinet or run the risk of being expelled from the party. Similarly, members of the other parties must also be prepared to back policies laid down by their leaders and advisers. Ordinary members have the opportunity to disagree with such policies and to suggest changes when the members of their party from the House of Commons meet privately in a session called the *party caucus*. The purpose of the caucus is to discuss and decide the party’s stand on current questions. After decisions have been reached in this caucus, members are expected to support the policies adopted by the majority of their party.

*Caucus*

Between the fall of 1967 and the early spring of 1968 the national groups of both the Progressive Conservative and Liberal parties in Canada chose new leaders. In each case the method used for selection indicated a fundamental change from past practice. Local party associations were granted the right to send to a leadership convention a specified number of delegates and

*Choosing a leader*

alternates, with voting power to select their favourite candidate.

The remarkable feature of these two conventions is that thousands of party supporters at the local association level were actively involved in determining the first commitment that their riding would make to support one of the aspiring leadership nominees. Perhaps more important was the fact that television, radio, and newspaper coverage of the conventions held the attention of the vast majority of Canadian citizens throughout a great part of convention proceedings.

The nomination convention, which for about a century has been an important national political event in the United States, in a sense was adopted by the two major Canadian political parties almost simultaneously. Since Confederation, the selection of national leaders by the two major parties had been exercised, on some occasions, by a very small group of party leaders, while in other instances the retiring leader himself had virtually decided who his successor would be. Thus, as Canada entered her second century as a nation, the method of determining the leadership was changed with dramatic suddenness.

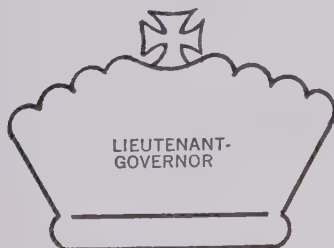
## II *Our Provincial Government*

### K — THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

“For each Province there shall be an Officer styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. . . .”  
(Section 58 of the British North America Act (1867)) Regard-

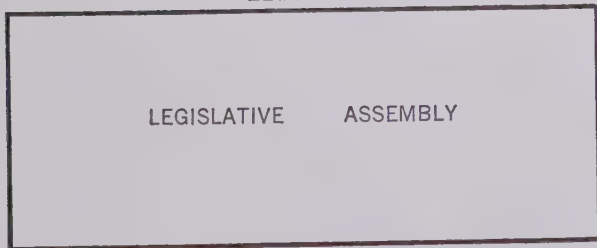
#### THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

APPOINTED



Signs bills submitted  
by Legislative Assembly \*

ELECTED



Discusses, passes proposals for laws

\* There is no Legislative Council (a body corresponding to the Senate in the federal system) in any province except Quebec.

ing a body for the making of laws, Section 69 of the same Act declares that "there shall be a legislature for Ontario".

"The administration of Justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and Criminal *Jurisdiction* . . . and including procedure in civil matters in these Courts" was to be an exclusive power of the provincial legislature. (Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act (1867))

## L—THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

### 1. The Legislative Assembly

*Elected assembly*

The *Legislative Assembly* which meets at Queen's Park, Toronto, is the most important part of the provincial government. Its 117 members are elected by the people from the various ridings or constituencies in the province.

The party system functions in the provincial sphere just as it does in the federal. The leader of the party which secures the largest number of elected representatives becomes the Premier of that province. (Frequently the Premier of Ontario is referred to as the Prime Minister.) The members elected from ridings or constituencies to the legislature are called M.L.A.s—members of the Legislative Assembly. Their term of office is up to five years.

### 2. The Premier and the Cabinet

*Provincial  
cabinet*

The Premier selects a cabinet, or group of advisers, from supporters of his own party in the Legislative Assembly. The cabinet is selected in the same way as the Prime Minister chooses similar advisers in the federal system. Each of the ministers is in charge of a department of the provincial government. Some important departments are: Health, Agriculture and Food, Education and University Affairs, and Highways.

*Functions*

Provincial cabinet ministers perform the three functions—legislative, executive, and judicial—as do the cabinet ministers in the federal government. Cabinet solidarity is just as important in the provincial legislature as it is in the federal Parliament.

If the Premier or his cabinet introduces a Government bill (*measure*) which is defeated in the Legislative Assembly, then the Premier and his cabinet must resign following a successful



ONTARIO

No. 50

# VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Of the Legislative Assembly of the  
Province of Ontario

3rd SESSION, 27th PARLIAMENT

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, 1965

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PRAYERS

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were introduced, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time tomorrow:—

Bill 91, The Brucellosis Act, 1965. *Mr. Stewart.*

Bill 92, An Act to amend The Live Stock Community Sales Act. *Mr. Stewart.*

Bill 93, An Act to amend The Corporations Act. *Mr. Yaremko.*

---

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

*Resolved,* That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1966, the following sum:—

1901. To defray the expenses of the Main Office, Department  
of Reform Institutions..... \$ 2,690,000

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Chairman reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

vote of non-confidence. This is the principle of responsible government working in the provincial sphere.

### 3. The Opposition Parties

*Other parties* While Ontario's provincial legislature has a large majority of Progressive Conservatives it has two important Opposition parties, namely the Liberals and the New Democratic Party. The Opposition parties—Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition—check or examine the measures introduced by the Government party with the object of making sure that the needs of the people are being served by the terms of these bills. They also help to keep the public informed of what is taking place in the legislature. Finally, they seek to defeat the party in power by offering the people a platform or programme which they believe is better than that offered by the Government party.

### 4. The Passage of Bills

*Law-making* The procedure for introducing and passing bills is the same as in the federal Parliament except that there is no second chamber (Senate) to which a bill is referred. In Ontario the Lieutenant-Governor must sign bills passed by the legislature before they can become laws.

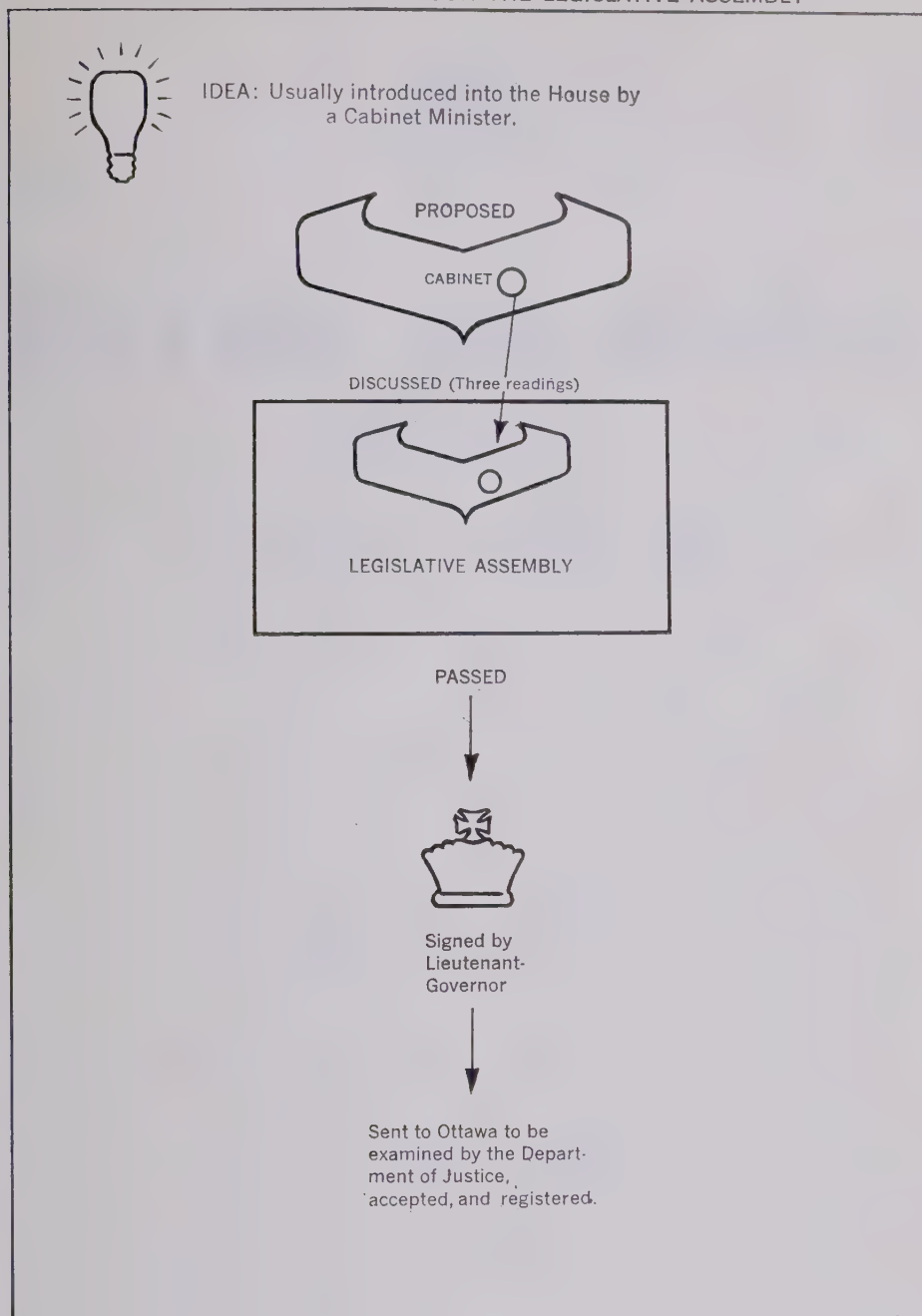
### 5. The Passage of a Bill through the Legislative Assembly

The Speech from the Throne, read by the Lieutenant-Governor, informs the members of the Assembly of the legislative programme which the Government proposes to undertake in the weeks ahead. As the session progresses, bills, based on the programme, will be presented to the Assembly after they have been approved by the cabinet.

*First reading* The first reading of a bill represents the initial stage of a bill in the Legislative Assembly. This reading is automatic, not only out of courtesy to the member introducing it, but also because the other members have not seen it. A bill is therefore given a first reading in order to get it printed and into the hands of the members of the Assembly.

*Second reading* With the second reading of a bill may come a full debate—a debate on the principle or the objective of the measure. On many occasions there may be no debate and no recorded vote at this time. When a motion has been made for the adoption of a bill following its second reading, the Speaker refers to the

PASSAGE OF A BILL THROUGH THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



bill and declares the motion “carried”. If a member of the Assembly should object to this procedure the Speaker will call for a voice vote—“ayes” and “nays”. If the “ayes” seem to be in the majority the Speaker again states that the motion has been carried. However, a formal vote must be taken if any five members of the Assembly stand up.

If a bill is approved at this stage it is usually sent to a standing committee. These committees are appointed by the House at the beginning of each session. A standing committee may report



No. 50

# **ORDER AND NOTICE PAPER**

**Of the Legislative Assembly of  
the Province of Ontario**

**3rd SESSION, 27th PARLIAMENT**

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, 1965

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## **I. ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS**

PETITIONS.

PRESENTING REPORTS BY COMMITTEES.

MOTIONS.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

a bill back to the Assembly with or without changes—or on very rare occasions it may throw out a bill.

A bill moves next to the Committee of the Whole where there is a discussion and a vote on each of its clauses. The chairman of this committee either gains the approval of the members to send the bill back to the Assembly for a third reading or the bill is dropped.

*Committee of  
the Whole*

The third reading is normally a formality. In 999 cases out of 1,000 there is no discussion on a bill and no recorded vote is taken. The bill now awaits the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor to make it law.

*Third reading*

As in the House of Commons if a measure sponsored by the Government is defeated, and if the following motion of non-confidence in the Government is upheld, the Premier and his cabinet must resign. In addition to Government bills, private members' bills may also be offered for the consideration of the Assembly.

*Responsible  
government*

When the Lieutenant-Governor comes to the Legislative Assembly to prorogue it, he takes the Speaker's chair. The Speaker addresses His Honour, "May it please Your Honour: the Legislative Assembly of the Province has at its present Sittings thereof passed several Bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent." The Clerk Assistant then reads all the titles of the bills passed by the Legislative Assembly. Royal assent to the measures read is announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly who states, "In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills." The Clerk bows to the Lieutenant-Governor and the latter bows back. The Lieutenant-Governor, by bowing, indicates that he has given the measures his approval.

*Assent*

The bills will be signed later by the Lieutenant-Governor. One copy of each bill will be sent to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa and one copy will be kept by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

## M—THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

### 1. The Lieutenant-Governor

*Representative  
of Monarch*

The Lieutenant-Governor serves as a part of both the legislative and the executive branch of government. As a legislator his signature is essential to make a bill become law in our province. As a member of the executive branch he represents the Monarch in whose name laws are enforced. As in the case of the Governor General he summons, prorogues, or dissolves the legislature of Ontario on the advice of the Premier.

The appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for Ontario is announced by the Prime Minister of Canada after consultation with his cabinet.

*Induction*

The new Lieutenant-Governor is *inducted* with solemn ceremony into his high office. High Government officials gather in the Executive Chamber office of the Ontario Legislative Building. There he is first presented to the Premier, who then presents him to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Supreme Court. The



*The Globe and Mail*

*The Ceremony of Induction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario*

Clerk of the Executive Council reads the announcement of the new Lieutenant-Governor's appointment.

"Know you that We, reposing special trust and confidence, in the prudence, courage, loyalty, integrity and ability of you, the said . . . . . (the name of the new officer) have by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, thought fit to constitute and appoint, and We do hereby constitute and appoint you the said . . . . . to be Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Province of Ontario, one of the provinces of Canada, during the will and pleasure of our Governor General of Canada.

"And We do hereby authorize and empower and commend you, the said . . . . ., in due manner to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command, and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—known as "The British North America Act, 1867". . .

"In testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed."

The Commission comes from "Our Government House, in our City of Ottawa", and bears the date of the appointment.

When the Commission has been read, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor hands his *credentials* to the Premier. These are either the Commission of Appointment, or a Copy of the Privy Council Order appointing him to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. His credentials are ceremoniously turned over to the Provincial Secretary, who reads them to the audience, many of whom are cabinet ministers and their wives. The oath of office is then administered by the Chief Justice of the province.

*Credentials*

Then, and then only, when the oath has been taken, is the Great Seal of the Province of Ontario presented to the new Lieutenant-Governor. All provincial bills must bear the stamp of the Great Seal before they can become law. The Lieutenant-Governor then returns the Seal to the Provincial Secretary, who is entrusted with its keeping. When this is done, the Province of Ontario has a new Lieutenant-Governor. He is to the province what the Governor General is to the Dominion.

*The Great Seal*

2. The Premier and the Cabinet

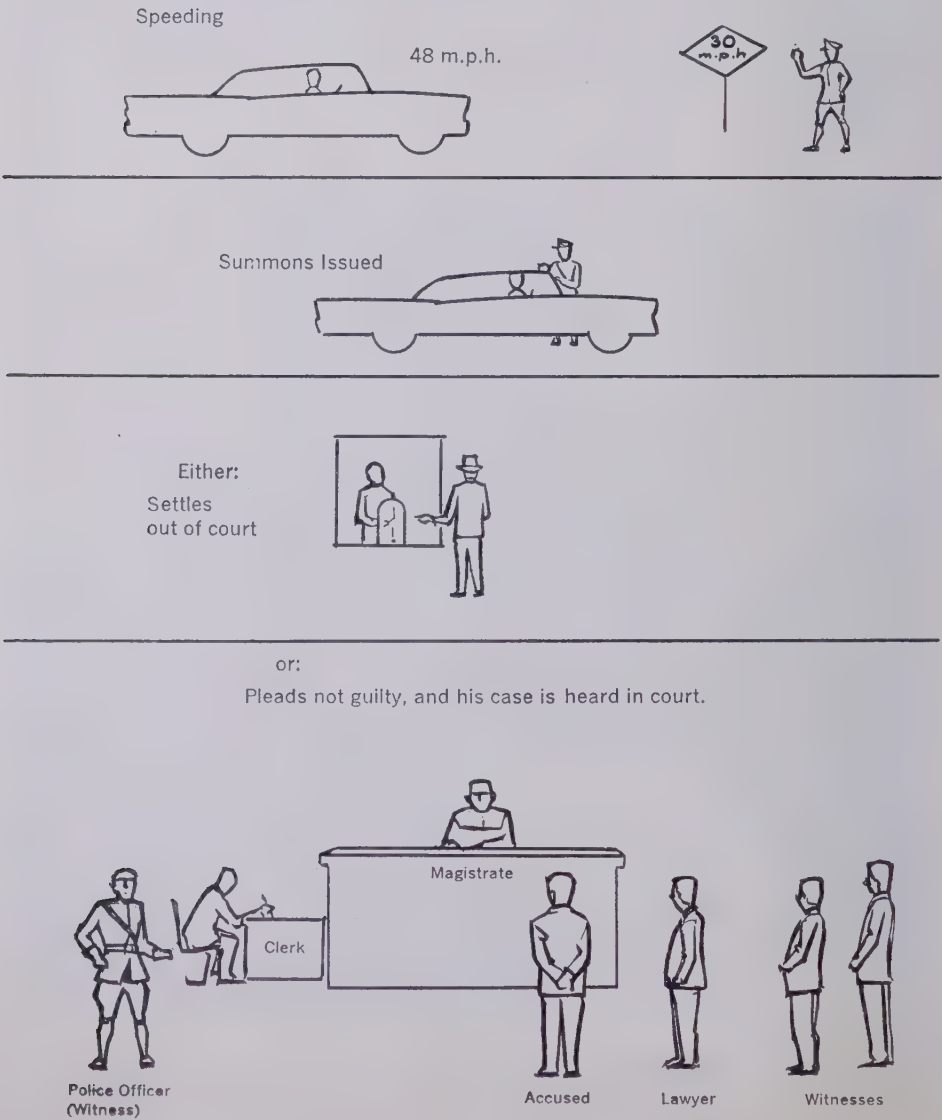
The Lieutenant-Governor is, in theory, the head of the executive branch, but the real power actually lies with the Premier and his cabinet. The latter group proposes bills and determines policies for the province.

3. The Civil Service

Government  
employees

The Province of Ontario has its own civil service. Each department of government is headed by a cabinet minister, who is assisted by a permanent civil servant known as the deputy minister. A considerable number of civil servants do the day-to-day work of the departments.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE



## N—THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN ONTARIO

“The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and criminal jurisdiction and including procedure in civil matters in those Courts” is an exclusive power of the provincial legislature. (Subsection 14 of Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act (1867))

*Provincial  
courts*

Laws are violated every day. Men steal, break the traffic laws, blackmail, and even murder. As a result citizens come face to face with courts of law.

*Law-breakers*

If a driver has been speeding, he is issued a summons (call

### THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE



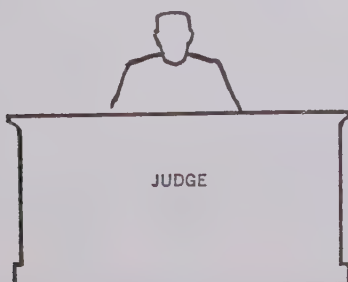
The accused pleads either: **GUILTY**—the judge imposes a fine or prison term.

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or: **NOT GUILTY**—the judge may proceed to hear the evidence for and against the accused, then pass judgment.

Possible course of action: **APPEAL**—to Court of Appeal for Ontario



Reviews case, either grants or rejects the appeal.

or request) which states in detail the charge against him.

*Trial* For example, the citizen may find himself charged with speeding at 48 miles per hour in a 30-mile-per-hour zone. This citizen must then decide between two courses of action. He may pay the fine indicated rather than appear in court. If he decides to go to court, his case will be tried in a magistrate's court at the time stated in the summons. The clerk of the court calls out his name and reads the charge against him. He is asked to plead either guilty or not guilty. If he pleads "not guilty", a trial will be held.

At the beginning of the trial the police officer who may have seen the alleged violation gives evidence against the accused. The police officer and other witnesses, their hands on the Bible, swear "to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" before they give their testimony. The accused may be called to the witness-box, where he is first examined or questioned by his own lawyer, if he has one, and then cross-examined by the Crown Counsel. For the most part the *interrogation* will be done by a lawyer representing the Crown or by the magistrate. The defendant is given every opportunity to tell his story.

The citizen accused of the violation may have a lawyer to advise and to assist him. To strengthen the case for the citizen, his lawyer may call several witnesses to the box to *substantiate* the evidence submitted by the accused. These witnesses will say, perhaps, that the accused and his car were somewhere else at the time indicated on the summons.

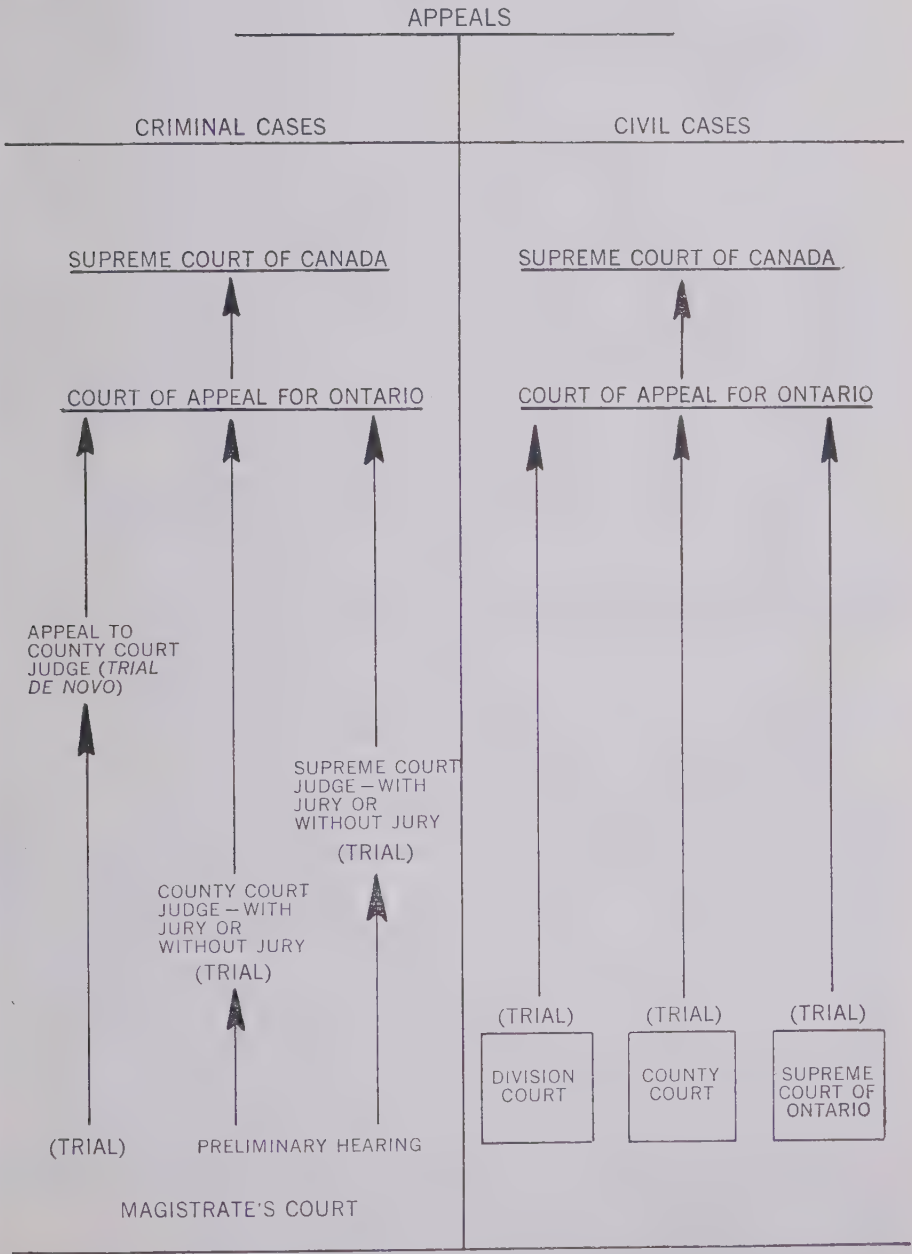
*Guarantees* Certain rights of the citizen in court are guaranteed by law. First, he is considered innocent until he has been proved guilty. This principle is the corner-stone of our judicial system and one of the most prized guarantees of our liberties.

*Appeals* The accused man is also given every opportunity to present the facts related to the case as he knows them. He has the further protection of being aided by his lawyer and witnesses. The accused has the right to question witnesses who present evidence against him. Finally, when the case is concluded in this court, and if the magistrate has decided on the basis of the evidence that he is guilty and imposes the fine on him, the accused may request an appeal to a higher court. An appeal, however, may only be granted if there is some justifiable reason or grounds for such action. For instance, if the magistrate has refused to entertain the evidence submitted by one of the witnesses, this might be considered as a sufficient basis for launching an appeal.

All criminal cases, as well as traffic violations, are first heard

in a *magistrate's court*. If the offence is serious, such as murder, the *preliminary hearing* is held in a magistrate's court. Then the case is sent to a Supreme Court judge (with or without a jury) at the next *assizes*. Appeals from such courts in criminal cases may be taken to the Court of Appeal in our province.

Some civil cases, usually those involving smaller amounts of money, begin in *division courts* while others involving larger sums start in *county courts*. The Supreme Court of Ontario may hear civil cases involving large sums. An appeal from a case there may be made to the Court of Appeal for Ontario. A final



appeal may go to the Supreme Court of Canada provided the amount of money in question is over \$10,000 or if the appeal involves a *point of law*.

Attorney General

Police protection and the operation and administration of the judicial system within the province are under the jurisdiction, or control, of the Attorney General of Ontario. His duties consist of the enforcement of laws, including the Criminal Code of Canada, and the operation of courts. He may also *review judgements* handed down by the provincial courts. The Attorney General cannot change such judgements, but he decides whether the Crown should appeal a judgement or sentence. Finally he may order a *probe* if he suspects any irregularities in the enforcement of laws.

## O — THE POWERS OF OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Provincial powers

The powers of our provincial government are stated in Section 92 of the British North America Act (1867). They consist of sixteen classes, the most important of which are the control of highways, Crown lands, and municipal affairs, and the administration of justice within the province.

Education

Section 93 of the same act carefully assigns the control of education to the provincial governments. Traditionally, the Department of Education of our province has given financial grants to local educational boards, provided training schools for teachers, set attendance regulations, assisted local boards by inspecting buildings, pupils, and teachers, drawn up courses of study, and approved textbooks for school use.

When the provinces considered terms and conditions under which they would unite to create our Dominion, it was unanimously agreed that control of education must rest in the hands of the provincial governments. Religious and racial majorities in both Ontario and Quebec were particularly insistent that this be the case. These groups believed that the continuance of their culture (way of life) rested upon their power to control their educational system. Time and experience have shown that their opinions were sound.

In the past several years two very basic changes have been introduced which have effected a new pattern for the administration of educational activity in Ontario.

First, the powers of decision-making, and of supervising teaching and the schools in the province, have been entrusted to

## THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

## Section 92

**Subjects of exclusive Provincial Legislation.** 92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say:—

1. The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor:
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes:
3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Province:
4. The establishment and tenure of Provincial Offices, and the appointment and payment of Provincial Officers:
5. The management and sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province, and of the timber and wood thereon:
6. The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the Province:
7. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Provinces, other than Marine Hospitals:
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province:
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses, in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal purposes:
10. Local works and undertakings, other than such as are of the following classes:
  - (a) Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the Province:
  - (b) Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country:
  - (c) Such works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces:
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects:
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province:
13. Property and civil rights in the Province:
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those Courts:
15. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this Section:
16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

locally appointed officials in the various regions or districts of the province, to a far greater extent than ever before.

Second, with financial assistance from the provincial Department of Education, many post-secondary schools (in most cases called community colleges) have been established throughout Ontario. For thousands of students who complete their secondary-school education and desire to continue at the post-secondary level, these institutions offer opportunities to take both vocational and academic courses.

*Administrative changes* To decentralize control of education, legislation effective January 1969 created educational jurisdictions closely approximating the counties of the province. Where county organization does not exist (*i.e.*, in the northern districts), slightly differing arrangements were made.

The chief county official is the Superintendent of Education. He is chosen by the county school board and exercises almost complete authority over curriculum, supervision of teachers, and supervision of both elementary and secondary schools. He is assisted by numerous programme consultants, who usually have experience and specialist standing in particular subject fields.

Each divisional board of education has sufficient *autonomy* to enable its teachers to mould school courses and *facilities* in accordance with locally established priorities.

Certain exceptions to the county pattern of administration have been made: two metropolitan areas (Toronto and Ottawa) and three "defined cities" (Hamilton, London, and Windsor) are organized in a way that recognizes both the advantages and the problems of a concentrated population.

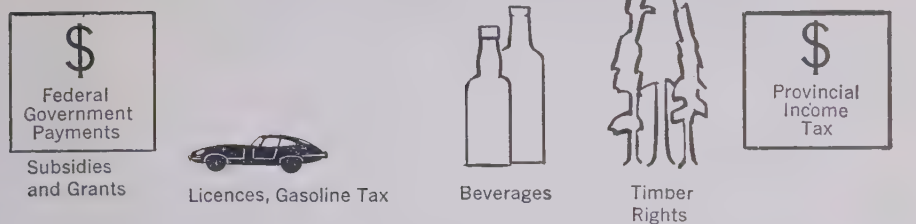
*Highways* The Department of Highways, along with federal and local authorities, is responsible for construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, clover-leaves, and highways. The licensing of automobiles and other vehicles comes under the authority of the provincial Department of Transport. The Ontario Provincial Police Department assists in the enforcing of traffic laws.

Everyone agrees that the death and accident toll on our highways is a disgrace to us as a province and a nation. What would you do about this if you were asked to advise, and had the power—as the Government has—to put your advice into action?

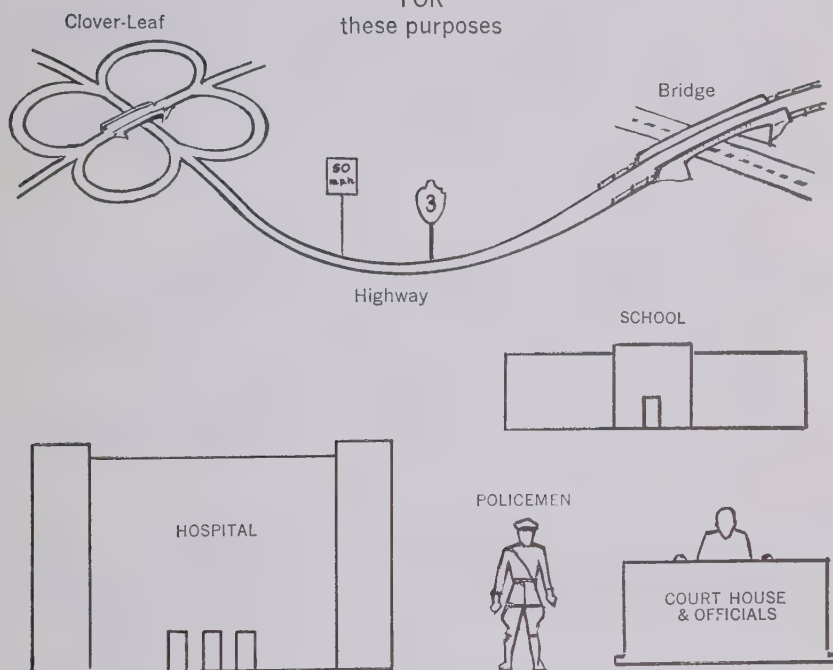
*Taxation* Although the federal government was given wide powers of taxation, the provinces have the right of "Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes". (British North America Act (1867), Section 92)

SOME EXAMPLES OF SOURCES OF INCOME FOR  
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FROM  
these sources



FOR  
these purposes



This power of taxation was necessary if the provinces were to look after such matters as roads, hospitals, the administration of justice, etc. To ensure that the provinces would be able to undertake their responsibilities, it was agreed in 1864 that the national government would also give annual grants and *subsidies* to the provinces.

At the present time Ontario and other provinces are receiving, besides the subsidies, other financial aid from the central government. For the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1967, the Province of Ontario obtained from the central government a total of about \$379,700,000. Of this amount \$211,500,000 was for Health and Hospital Insurance, \$85,500,000 for Technical and Vocational Training, and \$62,900,000 for Social Welfare. In addition, many more millions

*Additional funds*

were received by our province in the form of conditional grants for share-cost programmes in agriculture, education, civil defence, etc. This type of grant is given by the central government to any province on condition that certain programmes, for which the money is to be used, are carried out in accordance with the wishes of the national government.

*Provincial revenues* This financial help from the federal government augments the money obtained from the provincial personal income tax (\$393,837,000 for Ontario in 1966-7), corporation taxes, the retail sales tax, and taxes on gasoline and alcoholic beverages, the revenue from the sale of motor vehicle licences, and the dues from timber limits, all of which enable the provinces to carry out their duties. Timber limits are areas on which a company has cutting rights. The Department of Lands and Forests issues licences to private companies for the privilege of cutting timber from *Crown lands*.

In a twelve-month period ending March 1967 the Province of Ontario received about \$14,500,000 in revenue from this source.

## P—EXCLUSIVE AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT

*Shared powers* You will notice that the provincial government has control of educational matters while the Department of Highways works with federal and local governments in the carrying out of its duties. The working of these two different departments illustrates the fact that some provincial agencies have full power in conducting their activities, while others share duties with local or federal authorities. Provincial departments share responsibilities with the federal government in matters relating to Lands and Forests, Agriculture and Food, Health, etc.

*Co-operation* In the last few years there have been frequent meetings and consultations between representatives of the Dominion and of the provincial governments to discuss and solve mutual problems. One agreement reached in 1940 was the understanding that the central government should control unemployment insurance.

Recently many Dominion-Provincial conferences have been held to discuss matters of taxation, grants, and subsidies. These have resulted in changes and many new problems.

Ontario has a Department of Municipal Affairs to regulate or control matters relating to local government. This depart-

SOME RESPONSIBILITIES SHARED BY  
FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL  
GOVERNMENTS

HEALTH and WELFARE

Federal — old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, etc.

Provincial — hospitalization; vaccines: small-pox, polio; tuberculosis tests; sanatoria, etc.

Municipal — medical officer of health, quarantine regulations, water purification and filtration, sewage disposal, etc.

AGRICULTURE

Federal — experimental farms, marketing boards, loans to farms, etc.

Provincial — agricultural colleges, agricultural representatives (advisers), marketing boards, etc.

IMMIGRATION

Federal — quotas on immigrants; checks suitability of immigrants; financial assistance for transportation, education

Provincial — accepts proportion of the national quota; selects and directs immigrants to areas where needed; promotes and supports classes in English, citizenship, and other subjects (night schools)

HIGHWAYS

Federal — financial help to provinces for selected major highways

Provincial — major roads between municipalities

Municipal — local roads, bridges, and improvements

The three levels of government co-operate in constructing and maintaining the road systems.

*Municipal affairs*

ment must approve large expenditures of money by local authorities. For instance, a town council may desire to install an expensive sewage disposal system. If the council has to borrow a large sum of money to carry out this project, it must secure first the permission of the Ontario Municipal Board of the provincial Department of Municipal Affairs.

### III *Our Local Government*

#### Q—A BRIEF SURVEY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Local or municipal governments are established by the Province of Ontario in order to give citizens greater control of local matters and services. The *councils* of cities, towns, villages, townships, and counties are examples of this type of government.

In Ontario, the township, village, and town councils are elected, while county councils are composed of members from these previously-mentioned elected bodies. The *separated town*, however, is an exception to this rule. St. Marys, Perth County, is an example. It is separated for governing purposes from the county in which it is situated, and therefore it does not have any members on the county council.

*Types*

Cities are managed by their own elected councils.

Roads, water, police, and fire departments are some of the specialized services which local governments organize and provide. The laws which they pass are referred to as *by-laws* in order to distinguish them from those laws passed by the provincial or federal governments.

*Activities*

Municipal boards of education are specially-elected bodies which deal with questions of school business. In Ontario boards of education ask their local councils to provide, by taxation, the money needed to operate schools.

THREE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT



PART TWO

*Comparisons*



## *The Government of Canada Compared with that of Great Britain and of the United States of America*

### R—SPECIAL FEATURES OF CANADA'S GOVERNMENT

In Part I Canada's system of government has been described in detail. At this point we may review some of its important characteristics from a different vantage-point.

Our government may be correctly described by each of the following terms:

- a limited monarchy
- a parliamentary democracy
- a system of responsible *cabinet government*
- a federation

We shall examine these four descriptive terms before considering the governments of the other great English-speaking democracies—Great Britain and the United States.

#### 1. A Limited Monarchy

This term suggests that the Crown (or ruling monarch, whose symbol is the crown) reigns but does not rule. In other words, the monarch's position enables him (or her) to issue directions, orders, or new laws which all loyal subjects of the nation will follow. These orders or laws, however, were not determined by the monarch. Instead they were suggested and drawn up by members of Parliament, and in particular, by members of the House of Commons.

*Crown*

*Citizen rule* The limitation, which the monarch agrees to accept when he becomes king, is one that compels him to act only in accordance with the wishes of the *Houses* of Parliament, which represent the citizens of the nation.

## 2. A Parliamentary Democracy

*Crown, Senate,  
Commons* The governments of all democratic states are founded on the idea that the wishes of the majority of citizens are the bases of all laws or measures. Different democratic states use varying methods to discover the wishes of the people. Canada, following the British example, has a parliamentary system of government. Our Parliament consists of three parts: the Crown (or Governor General), the Senate, and the House of Commons.

The fact that the Crown is a part of the system demonstrates a strong link with the past; the fact that the Houses of Parliament actually do the ruling demonstrates the essential characteristic of modern democracy—that all citizens have a voice and an opportunity to participate actively in the governing of their nation. Few nations in the modern world can claim a more powerful symbol for unity and loyalty than the Crown as recognized in Canada and in other parts of the Commonwealth of Nations.

## 3. A System of Responsible Cabinet Government

*Majority support* The term “responsible government” is used frequently without its full meaning being understood. Responsible government is a system of rule in which the executive officials (i.e. the cabinet) must secure majority support in the elective house (House of Commons), or resign from office.

*Wide powers* A moment’s thought on the meaning of the above description of responsible government will quickly lead us to realize that the cabinet wields great power. First, this power shows itself in the House of Commons where the cabinet proposes new measures. It is also evident in the operation of the civil service, whose responsibility it is to see that laws and acts are put into effect. Yet, having given the cabinet so much power, our system makes it answerable constantly to the representatives of the citizens, the members of the House of Commons.

*Dependent on  
elected House* Our history, though not a long one in years, has several striking examples of cabinets which were toppled quickly. The cabinet of John A. Macdonald in 1873, after the Pacific Scandal, and that of Louis St. Laurent following the use of closure to  
*Cabinets  
overthrown*

force through the Pipeline Bill, both lost the favour of the voters of the nation very rapidly.

The essential idea behind responsible government is to permit a great concentration of power in the hands of a small group of officials (the cabinet ministers)—provided that these men are dependent upon majority support in the elected House. Finally the cabinet and their supporters in the House of Commons are responsible to the voters of the nation.

#### 4. A Federation

To state that Canada is a federation means that the power to rule is divided between one central and several sectional (provincial) governments. The central and provincial governments illustrate two important levels of government. The third level is that of our municipal governments, which secure their authority from provincial legislatures. Elected municipal councils conduct local affairs. In our country, Ottawa is the seat of our central or federal government, while our provincial government for Ontario is located in Toronto.

*Division of  
power*

The very fact that one central and numerous sectional or provincial governments exist creates a situation that requires a division in the power of governing. In practically all nations today where there is geographic vastness there is a system of federal government. Smaller geographical units such as Great Britain and New Zealand have one central government which does not share its power with such sectional or provincial governments.

*Federal system*

Many times in history *communities* have agreed that it would be an advantage to combine with a neighbouring area. As soon as the decision to combine is settled, the question arises as to what system of government would be best suited for the newly-created nation. Three possibilities exist: a legislative union, a federation, and a confederation.

##### (a) *Legislative Union*

In the case of a *legislative union*, sections combine into a nation with only one government which possesses full law-making powers. England and Scotland became a legislative union when they united under one parliament in 1707.

##### (b) *Federation*

In the case of *federation*, two or more sections, provinces,

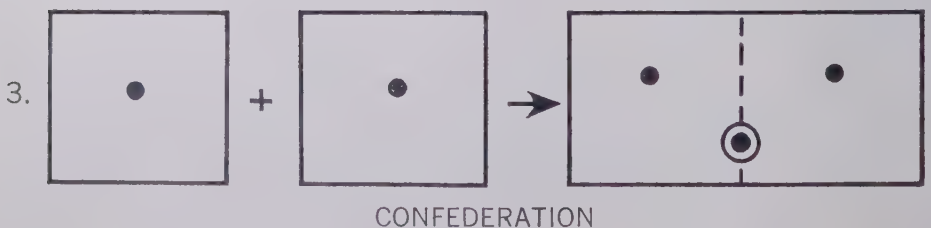
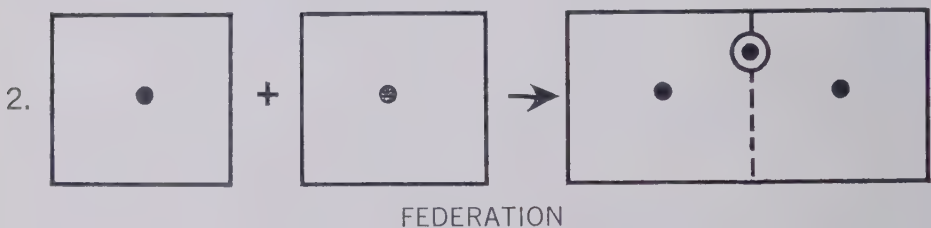
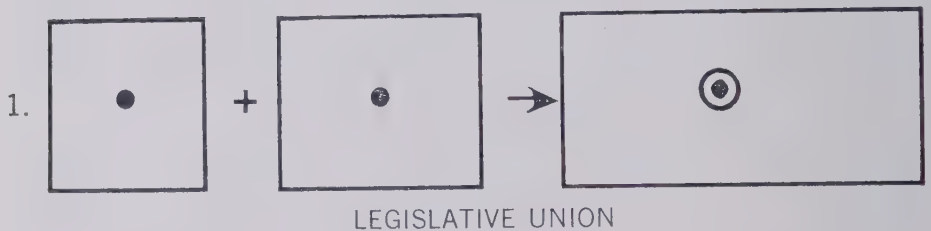
or states may combine, establishing a new capital and transferring extensive powers to the new government. They retain their former *sectional* boundaries, capitals, and governments for internal affairs. At the same time they recognize that the new central government is more powerful than any of the former governments. Canada, the United States, and Australia are well-known examples of federations.

(c) *Confederation*

Another type of combination of sections, provinces, or states is called *confederation*. When this is established, the former sections retain their boundaries and capitals (the same as in a

### TYPES OF POLITICAL COMBINATION

Stronger capital shown in higher position



Legend:

● Indicates a sectional or provincial capital    ⊙ Indicates a national capital

federation), but the new central government does not receive as much power as that possessed by the former sectional governments. Switzerland, with its self-ruling divisions called *cantons*, is an illustration of a confederation.

In each of these combinations it is possible for municipal governments to be created. In a legislative union, municipal or local governments secure their right to organize from the central or national government. In the case of federations or confederations, local governments are granted power from the provincial, state, or any other sectional government.

#### (d) *The Problems of Combination*

A legislative union may seem to be the best form of combination because there is no problem about dividing power between central and sectional governments. Great Britain and New Zealand are examples of a legislative union or a *unitary state* with one parliament.

*Legislative  
union*

In federations and confederations, sectional (state or provincial) governments claim to be useful because they are closer to the people and able to deal with them more directly. This is an important consideration in countries large in area and with *heterogeneous* populations.

The word "confederation" was used to describe the union of Canadian colonies in 1867. Actually a federation, not a confederation, was set up at that time, since the central government was given wider powers than the provincial governments.

*Federation,  
confederation*

If we are certain that we understand that Canada is a constitutional, or limited, monarchy, that it possesses a system of responsible cabinet government, and that it has developed into an operating federation, we have grasped a sufficiently sound conception of Canada's government. We can now compare and contrast our system with those of the great English-speaking countries—Great Britain and the United States of America.

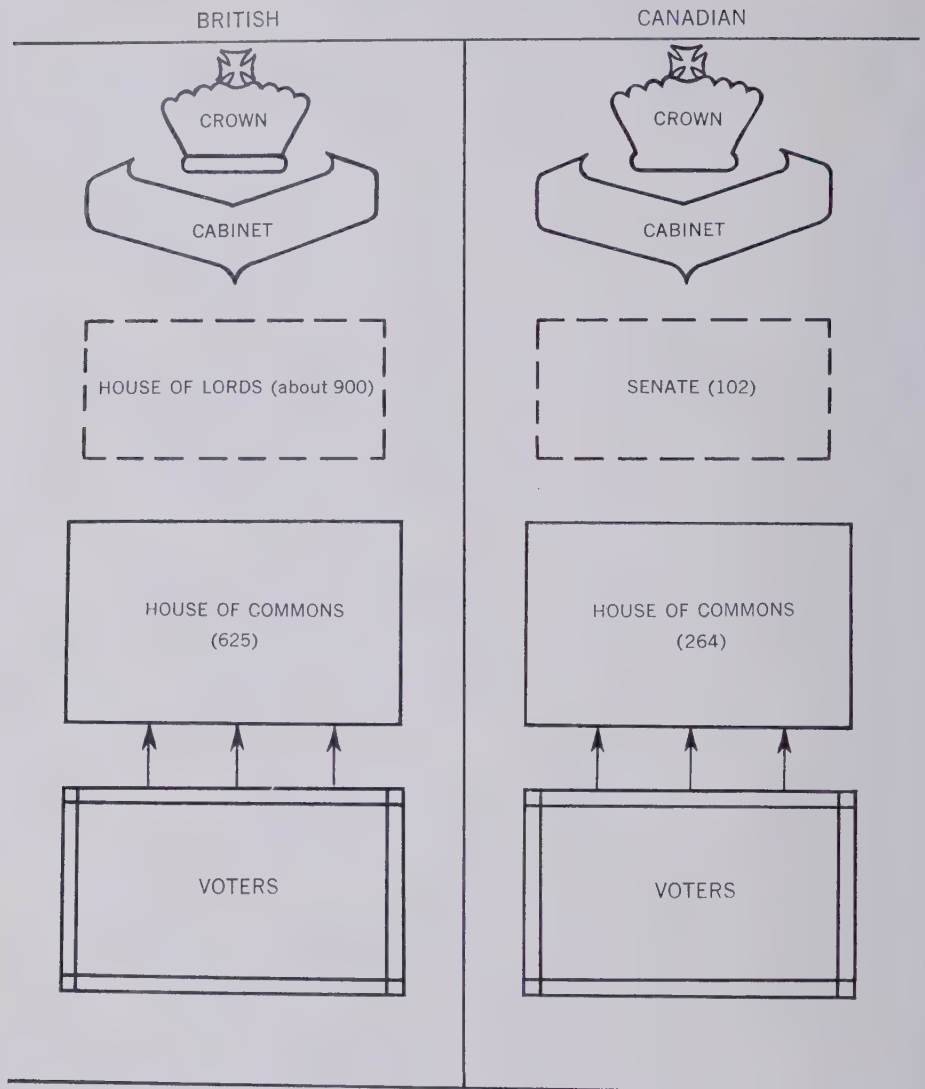
## S—COMPARISON OF THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

### 1. The Constitutions—British and Canadian

Great Britain has no written *constitution*. Its constitution is a combination of customs, usages, and important measures such as the Bill of Rights of 1689, which have been recognized and accepted over the years. The fact that it is not written down in

*British—  
unwritten*

## SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT



one document has helped it to grow and to adjust freely to meet the changing needs of the people. It is an error to believe that a constitution must be set forth in one document. In fact there is no one book which contains all our "laws".

Canadian—  
partially  
unwritten

Strictly speaking, Canada has no fully-written constitution. Much of its constitution is inherited from Great Britain in the form of usages and customs. However the British North America Act (1867), passed by the British Parliament, provides a written outline for a large part of our system of government.

"The provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their desire" to have "a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. . . ." This portion

of the opening paragraph of the British North America Act shows the close connection between the constitutions of Canada and Great Britain.

## 2. The Branches of Government

As in our Canadian system, the British constitution has three branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial—which perform the same functions as those in Canada.

### (a) *The Legislative Branch*

In Great Britain this branch consists of the Monarch, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, while in Canada it is composed of the Governor General, the Senate, and the House of Commons. Parts

The House of Lords in Great Britain includes peers, either *hereditary* or *non-hereditary* lords, who retain their positions for life. The Prime Minister and cabinet suggest new lords, who are appointed officially by the Monarch. In 1958 the House of Lords for the first time admitted lady peers. Our senate of 102 members is appointed to age 75\* by the Prime Minister and cabinet. The functions or duties of these Upper Houses are similar in that each House discusses, revises, and passes bills submitted to it by its House of Commons. Upper Houses

The House of Commons in both countries is elected by the people for a period up to five years. The Prime Minister and cabinet are generally members of this House. The real power of government is in the hands of these Lower Houses. Their duties include the introduction and discussion of bills or proposals for laws. Once passed, a bill is submitted for consideration and approval to the House of Lords (in Great Britain) or to the Senate (in Canada). The Monarch or the Governor General must sign the bill before it becomes law. The House of Commons in each country has the sole power to approve the budget (proposals for spending money) which is drawn up by the cabinet. Lower Houses

In Great Britain the two older political parties, Conservatives and Liberals, have furnished the models for our Canadian parties, the Progressive Conservatives and the Liberals. There is a strong resemblance between the British Labour Party and the New Democratic Party in Canada. No important political group in Great Britain is similar to our Ralliement des Cr ditistes. Parties

\*Senators appointed before June 1965 hold office for life.

Party organization and party solidarity are distinctive features found in both the Canadian and the British political system. They perform the same functions or duties in each country.

(b) *The Executive Branch*

Monarch or  
representative

In Great Britain the ruler, Queen Elizabeth II, heads the executive branch of the government. Queen Elizabeth's position, a hereditary one, is held for life. She is both Head of the British Government and the *symbol* of unity for all parts of the Empire and Commonwealth. As in the case of the Governor General in Canada, so in Great Britain, Queen Elizabeth must sign bills passed by the House of Lords and by the House of Commons before they become laws. Both the Queen and the Governor General act on the advice of their respective cabinets. Neither the Monarch nor the Governor General would, or could, go against the will of the majority, as expressed by a parliamentary bill.

20 the Queen  
is not the Head  
of State for Canada  
rather the Governor  
General is + the  
symbol of unity  
for Commonwealth

Prime Minister  
and assistants

A major difference between the Heads of State in Great Britain and in Canada is that the Monarch in Great Britain holds office for life while our Governor General usually serves for a term of five years.

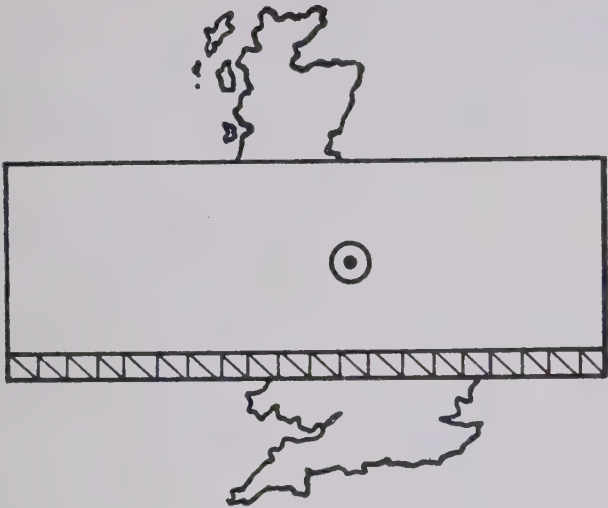
In both Great Britain and Canada the Prime Minister is the head of the political party which has the support of the majority of the members in the House of Commons. The prime ministers in both countries are elected by the people and have seats in the House of Commons. Their terms of office may be from a few days to five years in length. The prime ministers of Great Britain and Canada are the real leaders of their respective countries. Both of them choose their cabinets or advisers. They decide and work out with them the policies for their nations.

Cabinet solidarity and the principle of responsible government are features found in common. In addition, cabinet ministers in each country are in charge of one department of government, and of the civil servants in it. The organization of the civil service is similar in both nations and its duties are much the same.

(c) *The Judicial Branch*

Highest courts

In Great Britain the House of Lords and the Supreme Court of Judicature are the nation's highest courts. Their *counterpart* in our country is the Supreme Court of Canada. Both Canada and Great Britain have a complex organization of lower courts which strives to bring justice to ordinary citizens.



A LEGISLATIVE UNION



A FEDERAL UNION (FEDERATION)

- LEGEND:
- |   |                  |   |                             |
|---|------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| ● | National Capital | ● | Provincial or State Capital |
| □ | Provincial Areas | ▨ | Municipal Areas             |

### 3. Summary of Similarities and Differences of the Canadian and British Systems

*British model* It is apparent that striking similarities exist between the Canadian and British systems of government. Such features as the Governor General, Prime Minister, cabinet, party organizations, civil service, House of Commons, and our legal system in Canada have been modelled after the British example.

*Federal, unitary* The changes made in the Canadian system have been carried out in order to suit our particular needs. Since Canada lacked the geographical and social unity of Great Britain, a unitary system of government was not practical. As a result a federal system was established in our country. This federal type of government and our Senate illustrate the main points of difference between the Canadian and British systems of government.

In Great Britain a combination of the governments of England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland creates a system in which we find one parliament in control. This is called a unitary type of government. For the sake of convenience it transfers certain powers to municipal or local authorities. Great Britain has no governments corresponding to our provincial ones. This is the main difference between a federal and a unitary system.

In our country, also, some powers have been given to municipal governing bodies. The very fact that power is divided in a federal system between two types of government leaves room for development, discussion, and dispute. Great Britain, with its unitary system, avoids these features.

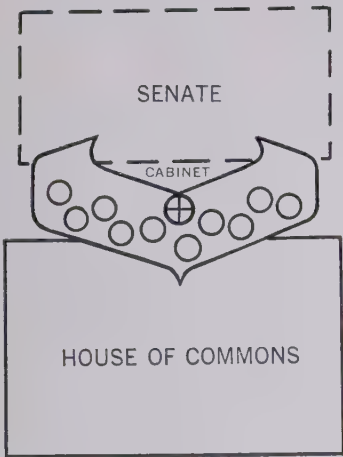
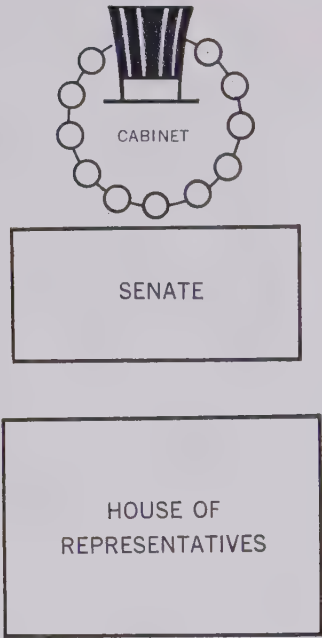
## T—COMPARISON AND CONTRAST OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

*Federal* Both the United States and Canada have federal systems of government. Each country has one national government and a number of state or provincial governments which share in the responsibility of ruling. The three branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial—perform similar functions in both countries.

### 1. The Branches of Government

#### (a) *The Legislative Branch*

The United States and Canada have legislative branches consisting of two houses. The Senate or Upper House in the United

| THE PRIME MINISTER<br>(Canada)                                                                                                                                                                                               | THE PRESIDENT<br>(U.S.A.)                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elected Head of Government</li><li>• Leader of one political party</li><li>• Member of Parliament</li><li>• Term up to five years</li><li>• May be re-elected indefinitely</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elected Head of Government</li><li>• Leader of one political party</li><li>• NOT a member of Congress</li><li>• Term: four years</li><li>• May be re-elected once</li></ul>           |
| <p>POWERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proposes policies for the nation</li><li>• Chooses cabinet</li><li>• Must resign if he loses support of the majority in the House of Commons</li></ul>                 | <p>POWERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proposes policies for the nation</li><li>• Chooses cabinet</li><li>• Retains position even when proposals are defeated by Senate and House of Representatives</li></ul> |

States is elected by the people for a period of six years, with one-third of its membership retiring every two years. In Canada our Senate is appointed, members holding office to age 75.

The United States Senate is composed of 100 members, two of whom come from each state. With the admission of Alaska (1958) and Hawaii (1959) into the Union as states, the membership of the United States Senate rose from 96 to its present 100. In comparison, the Canadian Senate has 102 members.

Members

Our Canadian Senate has the modest powers of discussing

*Powers*

bills submitted to it by the House of Commons, and suggesting revisions. On the other hand, the American Senate has much greater powers. It regularly introduces new proposals for laws, and approves or rejects treaties made by the President with foreign countries.

In 1919 President Wilson was one of the chief authors of the Treaty of Versailles. By law he was forced to submit this treaty to the Senate for approval. The latter body, by a very narrow majority, refused to *ratify* it. As a result the United States did not become a member of the League of Nations. This association was therefore weakened in its efforts to maintain world peace.

*Subcommittees*

The power of the United States Senate is shown in another way. It has the authority to investigate matters of public concern and interest. In the early 1950s many United States citizens feared that Communists had moved into positions of importance in the nation. As a result the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee was set up to look into this particular problem. Its chairman was Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. The activities of this Senate committee had the unfortunate effect of intensifying a Communist scare in the United States and discrediting a number of innocent and important people.

In 1958-9 another committee, including senators, investigated the practices of labour unions, and especially the activities of two of their leaders, David Beck and James Hoffa. Revised labour laws grew out of this investigation. One interesting point about these committees is that they do not have the same function and power as does a court of law, but they tend to operate as if they did. Though they have sometimes abused their powers, they are a long-established and legitimate means whereby congressmen can obtain vital information.

*Lower Houses*

The Lower Houses in the United States and in Canada are the House of Representatives (435 members) and the House of Commons (264 members), both of which are elected by the people. The House of Representatives in the United States is elected for a two-year term, while the House of Commons in Canada has a flexible term of up to five years. The length of term for the House of Commons is variable because our system is based upon the principle of responsible government; the shorter term of the House of Representatives gives the American people an opportunity to indicate more frequently their approval or disapproval of the actions of this part of the government.

*Term*

The powers of both of these Lower Houses are similar in that they may *initiate* (begin) bills dealing with the matters of revenue. The House of Representatives with the co-operation of the Senate may override the President's *veto* of a bill, provided a two-thirds majority of both houses is secured. The Canadian House of Commons is more powerful than the United States House of Representatives because the former may check and control practically all the activities of both the legislative and the executive branch. If the House of Commons defeats a bill proposed by the Prime Minister and his cabinet, the Prime Minister and his cabinet must resign from office since they are responsible to the House of Commons. The President of the United States is independent of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. He may oppose the wishes of these Houses without any risk of being forced out of office.

Powers

In the United States the House of Representatives and the Senate, taken together, are called *Congress*. They meet infrequently as a single body. Nevertheless, Congress has certain powers such as declaring war and peace, coining money, controlling trade, and overriding the President's veto of a bill. In Canada the term "the Houses of Parliament" refers to the Senate and the House of Commons, which seldom meet as one group.

Congress

### (b) *The Executive Branch*

In the United States the Chief Executive is the President. He is assisted by the cabinet, Vice President, and civil service. In Canada this branch consists of the Governor General, Prime Minister, cabinet, and civil service.

President and  
Prime Minister

The President of the United States is elected, indirectly, by the people for four years. Representatives of the voters in each state (Electoral College delegates) convene and select the President. Canada's Governor General is appointed for a five-year term. Our Prime Minister, as a member of Parliament, is elected by the people for a period that may extend to five years. The Prime Minister is actually the leader of the party with the support of the majority in the House of Commons.

*how are the  
representatives  
chosen?*

Terms

The President is both Head of State in the United States and leader of an important political party. As such, he performs duties which in Canada are divided between our Governor General (*Head of State*) and the Prime Minister (leader of a major political party).

Powers

As the Head of State the President commands the armed

| THE HEADS OF STATE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CANADA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | THE UNITED STATES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <div>  <p>GOVERNOR GENERAL</p> </div> <div> <p>APPOINTED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-year term</li> <li>• May be extended</li> <li>• Has no political party ties</li> <li>• Has no elected assistant</li> <li>• No indicated successor in case of death</li> </ul> </div> | <div>  <p>PRESIDENT</p> </div> <div> <p>ELECTED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-year term</li> <li>• May be re-elected once</li> <li>• Leader of one political party</li> <li>• Has elected assistant (Vice President)</li> <li>• Successor in case of death (Vice President)</li> </ul> </div> |
| POWERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | POWERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p>Representative of the Monarch (Crown) in Canada</p> <p>Official host for nation to visiting Heads of State</p> <p>Must sign bills passed by the Houses of Parliament</p> <p>Agent of transfer of power from one Prime Minister to his successor</p>                                                                                                                        | <p>Chief official of the nation</p> <p>Official host for nation to visiting Heads of State</p> <p>Signs or vetoes bills passed by Congress</p> <p>Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces</p> <p>Negotiates foreign treaties</p> <p>Appoints Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court</p>                                                                                                           |

forces of the country and appoints federal judges and *ambassadors* (subject to the approval of the Senate) . He also signs or rejects (vetoes) measures passed by Congress (Senate and House of Representatives). Since our Governor General is an appointed Head of State he is above the conflicts of party politics. He has the respect and loyalty of all Canadian citizens. The President seldom has the full support of the American people.

The Prime Minister, a member of the House of Commons, retains his executive position as long as he has the support of the majority in the House. In other words, the Prime Minister is responsible to the House of Commons. The President, who is not a member of Congress, is not responsible to that body. As the Chief Executive he holds office for four years despite the fact that his party may not have a majority in either the Senate

Relation to  
elected Houses

or the House of Representatives. In the November elections of 1958 the Democratic Party increased its control in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Despite this situation, Mr. Eisenhower, a Republican, retained office as President until early in 1961.

Our Prime Minister, who is always dependent on the support of the majority in the House of Commons, illustrates the principle of responsible government. In contrast, the independence of the President is founded on the idea that he should not be the servant of the two Houses of Congress. When the Constitution of the United States was drawn up in 1787 it was believed that if the President were controlled by Congress there would be danger of a single group becoming all-powerful.

In the United States election dates are fixed. The voting for President, Vice President, and senators, and for members of the House of Representatives is held in November of certain fixed years. The voting for a President and Vice President occurs every four years—for example, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, etc. Members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years—1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, etc. Although senators serve a six-year term, a different one-third of this body faces election every two years: 1962 (1968), 1964 (1970), 1966 (1972), etc. This arrangement of electing representatives provides an opportunity for voters to express their opinions at various intervals. As a result it reduces the possibility that any one group will be able to control all parts of the government at one time.

*Election dates*

In Canada a national election is called by the Prime Minister and cabinet whenever it becomes necessary within the five-year period. A Prime Minister may call an election in order to secure public support for a policy which is being strongly opposed by the Opposition parties in Parliament. For example in March 1958 Prime Minister Diefenbaker appealed to the country for stronger support in the House of Commons in order to carry out the promises which he had made earlier.

There is no office in the Canadian government which resembles that of the Vice President. Our Canadian constitution is modelled after the British. The Prime Minister is the political leader of the nation and the choice of his successor, in case of death, rests with his cabinet. In the United States it was considered essential that the President should have someone with whom he could discuss matters of State, and who could replace him if he should die. The Vice President, also chosen by the Electoral College, is the chairman (or speaker) of the Senate.

*Vice President*

In April 1945, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt died, Vice President Harry Truman became the new President of the United States. His close relationship with the former President made it possible for him to continue the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The plans to establish the United Nations Organization, for example, were carried through to completion by President Truman and Congress. Vice President L. B. Johnson, who became President in November 1963 following the assassination of President J. F. Kennedy, continued many of the policies of the latter.

*Cabinets* Both Canada and the United States possess cabinets that are chosen by the Prime Minister and the President, respectively. The members of the Canadian cabinet normally hold seats in the House of Commons as elected representatives of the people and are responsible to this House. On the other hand American cabinet ministers are not elected by the people but are appointed by the President. These ministers do not even sit in Congress and are not responsible directly to the Senate and House of Representatives. Cabinet ministers in both the United States and Canada are heads of departments and are assisted by numerous members of the civil service.

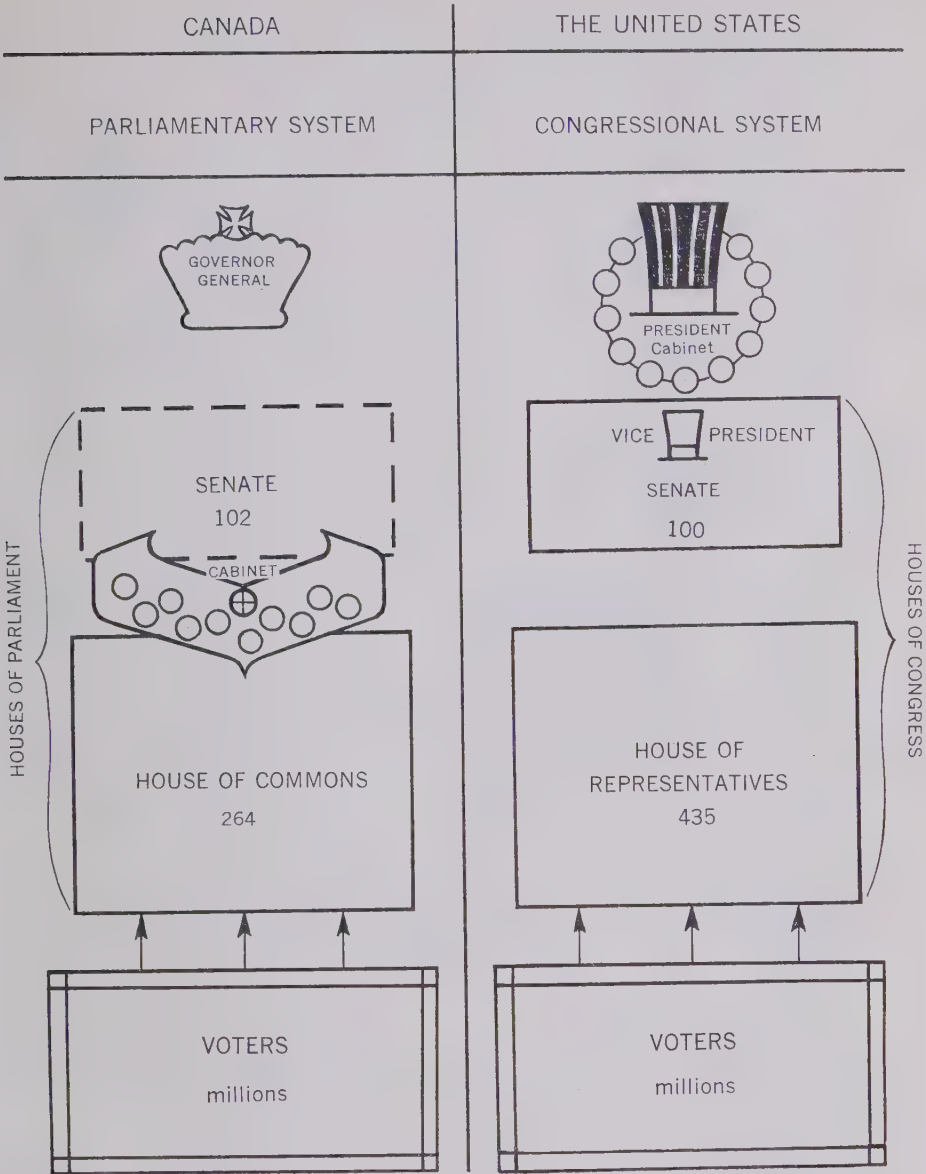
*Relation to Houses*

Cabinet ministers in the United States may have had no experience in politics. This sometimes places them at a disadvantage, since they are unfamiliar with the workings of government and Congress. However, their previous experience and individual point of view can be a great help in furthering good government. In Canada any cabinet minister with limited political background acquires valuable experience by being elected to Parliament, since cabinet ministers have to sit in the House of Commons and defend their policies there.

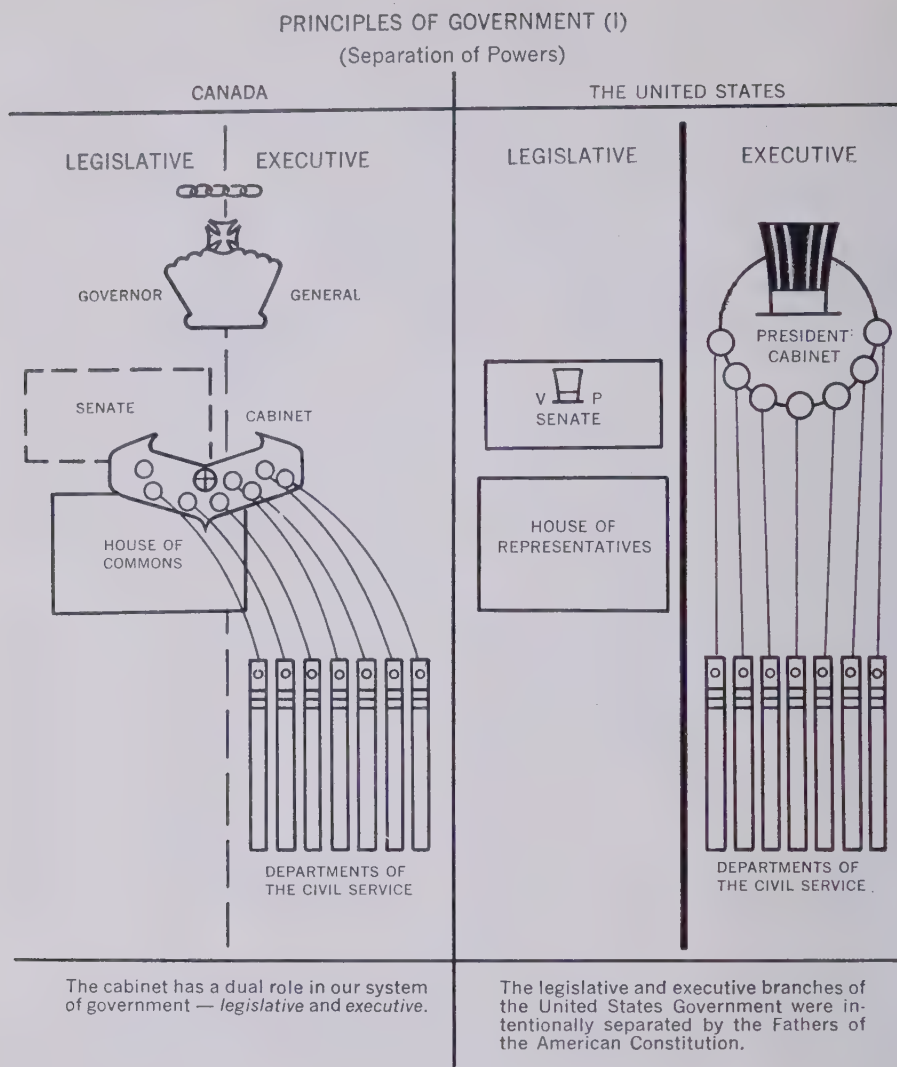
### (c) *The Judicial Branch*

*Supreme Courts* The Supreme Courts are at the top of the judicial systems. The Prime Minister and the cabinet in Canada, the President and the cabinet in the United States name the justices of these Courts. Its judges hold these positions for life or until they reach the age of seventy-five. The Supreme Courts in the United States and Canada are the final courts of appeal. Beneath these two Supreme Courts are lower federal courts which deal with cases that are tried under federal law. The Supreme Courts possess the power to interpret laws passed by the central governments, when cases involving these laws are referred to them.

SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT



An example of the power of the Supreme Court in the United States was illustrated when it decided that the *Anti-segregation Law*, passed by the federal government in 1954, should be enforced. This decision aroused considerable resentment in the Southern States and led to the famous Little Rock, Arkansas, school incident. Through federal agencies the Supreme Court opposed the attempts to disregard this law which were made by *segregationists*, encouraged by Governor Faubus of Arkansas. The re-election of Governor Faubus in November 1958, seemed to suggest that, for the moment, the people of Arkansas were more prepared to support him than the order issued by a federal court. Despite this action by the voters of Arkansas, the Supreme Court in the United States is the final court of appeal.



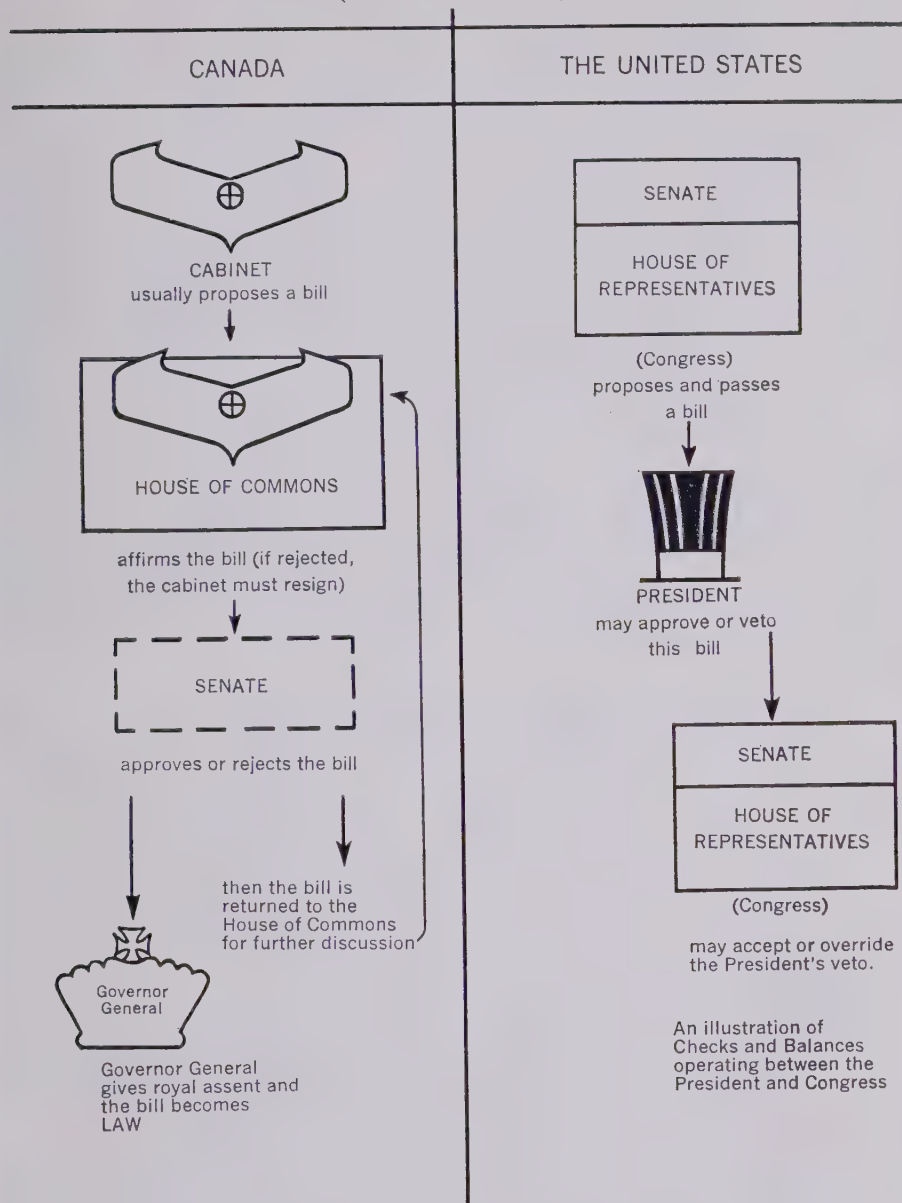
## 2. Summary of Similarities and Differences

The most evident similarity between the Canadian and American political systems is the use of a federal type of government. The Canadian Fathers of Confederation were careful to give our central (federal) government a greater measure of power than the provincial governments. In the United States some of the state governments have claimed to be stronger because it was they who were responsible for the formation of the central government.

This latter interpretation of the relative power of the central and state governments is called the *compact theory*. If this theory is carried to its logical conclusion it implies that the states which banded together to form the central government could propose a change in the power possessed by the central govern-

*Compact theory*

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT (II)  
(Checks and Balances)



ment. If there was insufficient support from the other states to approve such a change, it would be perfectly legal and proper for the dissatisfied state or states to withdraw from the union. They would then cease to obey the laws and directions issued by the central government.

Those who opposed the compact theory have asserted many times that any union which accepted the limitations of the compact theory was no union at all—it would be a mere group of states held together by a rope of sand.

Although the House of Representatives and the House of Commons have similar duties and powers, they display several important differences. The most striking is the complete control which our House of Commons has over the Prime Minister and his cabinet, whereas in the United States the President and his cabinet cannot be forced to resign by the House of Representatives. An exception is that the House may *impeach* a President as it did unsuccessfully in the case of President Johnson (1865-9).

There is another clear-cut difference in the bases of the governments of Canada and the United States. In Canada, the principle of responsible government is practised. In the United States the principles of separation of powers as well as of checks and balances are used. In order to prevent any one group or party from becoming too powerful in the American political system, those who drew up the Constitution of 1787 were careful to split the powers of government among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. This splitting of responsibilities involves the *separation of powers* and the use of *checks and balances*.

The separation of powers is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the President commands the armed forces, while Congress alone may declare war and peace. Neither the President nor Congress has full power to declare and to wage war.

Checks and balances are particular means or techniques in the Constitution which enable one branch to restrain another branch from becoming too powerful. For instance, a law may be proposed by Congress, vetoed by the President, and his veto overridden by a two-thirds vote of Congress. Finally, the Supreme Court may confirm or declare invalid the same law when a case involving it comes before the Court.

The Canadian system, through the Prime Minister and cabinet, combines rather than separates executive and legislative duties. The Prime Minister and cabinet are completely dependent upon the majority support in the House of Commons. In contrast, the separation of powers and checks and balances of the American system deliberately renders each section of the government (President, Congress, Supreme Court) incapable of dominating the others.

The American system of the division of powers often results in clashes and delays. A party in control of Congress and opposed to the President may refuse to co-operate with him for purely political reasons. As a result necessary legislation may be delayed or defeated.

THE RESIDUAL POWERS IN GOVERNMENT

| CANADA'S CENTRAL GOVERNMENT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>91 British North America Act</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Public Debt and Property.</li> <li>2. The regulation of Trade and Commerce.</li> <li>3. The raising etc.,.....</li> <li>.....etc.,</li> <li>30. Unemployment Insurance (1940)</li> </ol> <p>and others<br/>as the need may<br/>develop.</p> | <p>CONSTITUTION — 1787</p> <p>provides for three separate<br/>branches of the National<br/>Government.</p> <p>PRESIDENT<br/>CONGRESS<br/>SUPREME COURT</p> <p>with limits to the<br/>power of each.</p> <p>(A CLOSED LIST)</p> |

In Canada — the central government possesses the residual powers.

In the United States — the state governments (not the central government) possess the residual powers.

Canada's system of cabinet government, the control of government by a majority party, has its disadvantages and advantages. The cabinet, with the secure support of a majority in the House of Commons, may act at times in a manner that seems to be dictatorial. Cabinet government, however, has the advantage of being flexible. For example, a cabinet proposal or action could lead to such opposition in the House of Commons that the Government would be forced to call an early election. In addition, cabinet ministers are members of the House of Commons and must defend their policies there.

### 3. The Residual Powers in Government

In Canada the *residual powers* (the powers left over, unassigned, or unrealized) such as radio and TV regulation and the control of airways and atomic power were given to the Dominion Government. In the United States the central government can exercise only those powers originally granted to it or included in later

*Residual powers*

amendments. Accordingly, the residual powers belong to the states. The fact that the same level of government in both countries does not possess the residual powers has been tremendously important in each nation's history.

## U - CONCLUSION

You have read, now, and studied the way in which our democratic government works. You have seen how it compares with that of the two great English-speaking countries, Great Britain and the United States.

Our history is not completed. Our laws are changing; our constitution is growing, altering, and reshaping itself all the time. Soon it will be you who will be doing the altering. Remember that the laws, the rules, the letter of the constitution are nothing without the spirit behind it. The spirit is the all-important thing in a person, a club, a school, a country.

The spirit of our kind of government, a democracy within a constitutional monarchy, is a liberal, generous spirit. This matters more than law or precept. Lord Tweedsmuir said when he was Governor General of Canada, "Democracy is a spiritual testimony."

The spirit of our democracy is in your hands. You will soon be its guardian. Be sure that you know how your country is governed, and remember the words of Aristotle:

"The very best laws, even when approved by every citizen in the State, are of no use unless the young people are trained through habit and education in the spirit of the Constitution."

## Appendix

### PART I: CANADA — PROVINCIAL (ONTARIO)

#### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS SINCE CONFEDERATION

|                                                                             | <i>Date of appointment</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| MAJ.-GEN. H. W. STISED                                                      | July 1, 1867               |
| THE HON. H. P. HOWLAND, C.B.                                                | July 14, 1868              |
| JOHN W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.                                                      | Nov. 5, 1873               |
| THE HON. D. A. MACDONALD                                                    | May 18, 1875               |
| JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, ESQ.                                                | June 30, 1880              |
| THE HON. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.                                   | Feb. 8, 1887               |
| THE HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK                                                | May 30, 1892               |
| THE HON. SIR OLIVER MOWAT, G.C.M.G.                                         | Nov. 18, 1897              |
| SIR W. MORTIMER CLARK                                                       | April 18, 1903             |
| SIR JOHN M. GIBSON, K.C.M.G.                                                | Sept. 22, 1908             |
| SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.                               | Nov. 27, 1914              |
| LIONEL HERBERT CLARKE, ESQ.                                                 | Nov. 27, 1919              |
| COLONEL HENRY COCKSHUTT                                                     | Sept. 10, 1921             |
| THE HON. WILLIAM DONALD ROSS                                                | Jan. 12, 1927              |
| COL. THE HON. HERBERT ALEXANDER BRUCE                                       | Oct. 25, 1932              |
| THE HON. ALBERT MATTHEWS                                                    | Nov. 30, 1937              |
| THE HON. RAY LAWSON                                                         | Dec. 26, 1946              |
| THE HON. LOUIS ORVILLE BREITHAUP                                            | Feb. 18, 1952              |
| LT.-COL. THE HON. JOHN KEILLER MACKAY,<br>D.S.O., V.D., Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D. | Dec. 30, 1957              |
| THE HON. WILLIAM EARL ROWE, P.C.(C), LL.D., D. SC.SOC.                      | May 1, 1963                |
| THE HON. WILLIAM ROSS MACDONALD, Q.C.                                       | July 1, 1968               |

#### ADMINISTRATIONS

1. THE HON. J. S. MACDONALD, premier, July 16, 1867, to Dec. 19, 1871
2. THE HON. E. BLAKE, Dec. 20, 1871, to Oct. 25, 1872

3. THE HON. O. MOWAT, Oct. 25, 1873, to July 9, 1896
4. THE HON. A. S. HARDY, July 25, 1896, to Oct. 17, 1899
5. THE HON. G. W. ROSS, Oct. 21, 1899, to Feb. 7, 1905
6. THE HON. SIR J. P. WHITNEY, Feb. 8, 1905, to Sept. 25, 1914
7. THE HON. SIR W. H. HEARST, Oct. 2, 1914, to Nov. 14, 1919
8. THE HON. E. C. DRURY, Nov. 14, 1919, to July 16, 1923
9. THE HON. G. H. FERGUSON, July 16, 1923, to Dec. 15, 1930
10. THE HON. G. S. HENRY, Dec. 15, 1930, to July 10, 1934
11. THE HON. M. F. HEPBURN, July 10, 1934, to Oct. 21, 1942
12. THE HON. G. D. CONANT, Oct. 21, 1942, to May 18, 1943
13. THE HON. H. C. NIXON, May 18, 1943, to Aug. 17, 1943
14. THE HON. G. A. DREW, Aug. 17, 1943, to Oct. 19, 1948
15. THE HON. T. L. KENNEDY, Oct. 19, 1948, to May 4, 1949
16. THE HON. LESLIE FROST, May 4, 1949, to Nov. 8, 1961
17. THE HON. JOHN P. ROBARTS, Nov. 8, 1961 . . .

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sessional allowance \$8,000, and expense allowance, \$4,000 (outside Metro), \$3,000 (Metro). *Emolument* of Speaker \$3,000, plus an allowance of expenses of \$2,000 per annum (Legislative Assembly Act, 1960).

The Redistribution Act of 1933 reduced the membership of the Legislature from 112 to 90. The Redistribution Act of 1954 increased its membership to 98. The Amendment to the Representation Act in 1963 increased its membership to 108; further changes in number of members may occur from time to time.

#### CABINET POSTS

Prime Minister and President of the Council

Minister of Lands and Forests

Minister of Social and Family Services

Provincial Treasurer

Minister of Public Works

Minister of Health

Minister of Municipal Affairs

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship

Minister of Mines

Minister of Labour

Minister of Reform Institutions

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Minister of Highways

Minister of Financial and Commercial Affairs  
 Minister of Transport  
 Minister of Tourism and Information  
 Minister of Education and Minister of University Affairs  
 Minister of Energy and Resources Management  
 Minister of Trade and Development  
 Minister of Justice and Attorney General  
 Minister without Portfolio

## PART II: CANADA — FEDERAL

## GOVERNORS GENERAL SINCE CONFEDERATION

|                                                                                                                  | <i>Appointed</i> | <i>Assumed office</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| VISCOUNT MONCK, G.C.M.G.                                                                                         | June 1, 1867     | July 1, 1867          |
| LORD LISGAR (SIR JOHN YOUNG), G.C.M.G.                                                                           | Dec. 29, 1868    | Feb. 2, 1869          |
| THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.                                                                     | May 22, 1872     | June 25, 1872         |
| THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G.                                                                             | Oct. 5, 1878     | Nov. 25, 1878         |
| THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.                                                                               | Aug. 18, 1883    | Oct. 23, 1883         |
| LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.                                                                                  | May 1, 1888      | June 11, 1888         |
| THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.                                                                             | May 22, 1893     | Sept. 18, 1893        |
| THE EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G.                                                                                      | July 30, 1898    | Nov. 12, 1898         |
| EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.                                                                                              | Sept. 26, 1904   | Dec. 10, 1904         |
| FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF<br>CONNAUGHT, K.G.                                                              | March 21, 1911   | Oct. 13, 1911         |
| THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G.,<br>G.C.V.O.                                                              | Aug. 19, 1916    | Nov. 11, 1916         |
| GENERAL THE LORD BYNG OF VIMY,<br>G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.                                                       | Aug. 2, 1921     | Aug. 11, 1921         |
| VISCOUNT WELLINGTON OF RATTON,<br>G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.                                                     | Aug. 5, 1926     | Oct. 2, 1926          |
| THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G.                                                                                | Feb. 9, 1931     | April 3, 1931         |
| LORD TWEEDSMUIR OF ELSFIELD,<br>G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.H.                                                         | Aug. 10, 1935    | Nov. 2, 1935          |
| MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE,<br>K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.                             | April 3, 1940    | June 21, 1940         |
| FIELD MARSHAL THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT<br>ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, K.G., G.C.B.,<br>G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., C.D. | Aug. 1, 1945     | April 12, 1946        |
| THE RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.                                                                                | Jan. 24, 1952    | Feb. 28, 1952         |

## GENERAL THE RT. HON. GEORGES PHILIAS

VANIER, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., C.D.

Aug. 1, 1959

Sept. 15, 1959

## THE RT. HON. ROLAND MICHENER,

C.C., P.C., Q.C.

April 17, 1967

April 17, 1967

## MINISTRIES

1. THE RT. HON. SIR J. A. MACDONALD (Conservative). From July 1, 1867, to Nov. 6, 1873
2. THE HON. A. MACKENZIE (Liberal). From Nov. 7, 1873, to Oct. 16, 1878
3. THE RT. HON. SIR J. A. MACDONALD (Conservative). From Oct. 17, 1878, to June 6, 1891
4. THE HON. SIR J. J. ABBOTT (Conservative). From June 16, 1891, to Dec. 5, 1892
5. THE HON. SIR J. THOMPSON (Conservative). From Dec. 5, 1892, to Dec. 12, 1894
6. THE HON. SIR M. BOWELL (Conservative). From Dec. 21, 1894, to April 27, 1896
7. THE HON. SIR C. TUPPER, BART. (Conservative). From May 1, 1896, to July 8, 1896
8. THE RT. HON. SIR W. LAURIER (Liberal). From July 11, 1896, to Oct. 6, 1911
9. THE RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN (Conservative). From Oct. 10, 1911, to Oct. 12, 1917
10. THE RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN (Unionist). From Oct. 12, 1917, to July 10, 1920
11. THE RT. HON. A. MEIGHEN (Unionist—"National Liberal and Conservative Party"). From July 10, 1920, to Dec. 29, 1921
12. THE RT. HON. W. L. M. KING, C.M.G. (Liberal). From Dec. 29, 1921, to June 28, 1926
13. THE RT. HON. A. MEIGHEN (Conservative). From June 28, 1926, to Sept. 25, 1926
14. THE RT. HON. W. L. M. KING, C.M.G. (Liberal). From Sept. 25, 1926, to Aug. 7, 1930
15. THE RT. HON. R. B. BENNETT (Conservative). From Aug. 7, 1930, to Oct. 23, 1935
16. THE RT. HON. W. L. M. KING (Liberal). From Oct. 23, 1935, to Nov. 15, 1948
17. THE RT. HON. L. S. ST. LAURENT (Liberal). From Nov. 15, 1948, to June 21, 1957
18. THE RT. HON. J. G. DIEFENBAKER (Progressive Conservative). From June 21, 1957, to April 22, 1963
19. THE RT. HON. L. B. PEARSON (Liberal). From April 22, 1963, to April 20, 1968
20. THE RT. HON. P. E. TRUDEAU (Liberal). From April 20, 1968 . . .

## GENERAL ELECTIONS

General Elections voting for the House of Commons have been held on the following dates:

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1867—Aug. 7 to Sept. 20 | 1891—March 5      |
| 1872—July 20 to Oct. 12 | 1896—June 23      |
| 1874—January 22         | 1900—November 7   |
| 1878—September 17       | 1904—November 3   |
| 1882—June 20            | 1908—October 26   |
| 1887—February 22        | 1911—September 21 |
| 1917—December 17        | 1949—June 27      |
| 1921—December 6         | 1953—August 10    |
| 1925—October 29         | 1957—June 10      |
| 1926—September 14       | 1958—March 31     |
| 1930—July 28            | 1962—June 18      |
| 1935—October 14         | 1963—April 8      |
| 1940—March 26           | 1965—November 8   |
| 1945—June 11            | 1968—June 25      |

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

The following is a summary of the Dominion general elections since Confederation, showing the standing of the parties:

|      |              |                                                                                 |
|------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1867 | Conservative | Ont., 46; Que., 45; N.S., 3; N.B., 7—Total, 101.                                |
|      | Liberal      | Ont., 36; Que., 20; N.S., 16; N.B., 8—Total, 80.                                |
| 1872 | Conservative | Ont., 38; Que., 38; N.S., 11; N.B., 7; Man., 5; B.C., 6—Total, 103.             |
|      | Liberal      | Ont., 50; Que., 27; N.S., 10; N.B., 9; Man., 1; B.C., 0—Total, 97.              |
| 1874 | Liberal      | Ont., 64; Que., 33; N.S., 17; N.B., 11; Man., 2; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 6—Total, 133. |
|      | Conservative | Ont., 24; Que., 32; N.S., 4; N.B., 5; Man., 2; B.C., 6; P.E.I., 0—Total, 73.    |
| 1878 | Conservative | Ont., 59; Que., 45; N.S., 14; N.B., 5; Man., 3; B.C., 6; P.E.I., 5—Total, 137.  |
|      | Liberal      | Ont., 29; Que., 20; N.S., 7; N.B., 11; Man., 1; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 1—Total, 69.   |
| 1882 | Conservative | Ont., 54; Que., 48; N.S., 15; N.B., 10; Man., 2; B.C., 6; P.E.I., 4—Total, 139. |
|      | Liberal      | Ont., 37; Que., 17; N.S., 6; N.B., 6; Man., 3; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 2—Total, 71.    |

|      |                                             |                                                                                                                 |
|------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1887 | Conservative                                | Ont., 52; Que., 33; N.S., 14; N.B., 10; Man., 4; B.C., 6; P.E.I., 0; N.W.T., 4—Total, 123.                      |
|      | Liberal                                     | Ont., 40; Que., 32; N.S., 7; N.B., 6; Man., 1; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 6; N.W.T., 0—Total, 92.                         |
| 1891 | Conservative                                | Ont., 48; Que., 30; N.S., 16; N.B., 13; Man., 4; B.C., 6; P.E.I., 2; N.W.T., 4—Total, 123.                      |
|      | Liberal                                     | Ont., 44; Que., 35; N.S., 5; N.B., 3; Man., 1; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 4; N.W.T., 0—Total, 92.                         |
| 1896 | Liberal                                     | Ont., 43; Que., 49; N.S., 10; N.B., 5; Man., 2; B.C., 4; P.E.I., 2; N.W.T., 2—Total, 117.                       |
|      | Conservative                                | Ont., 44; Que., 16; N.S., 10; N.B., 9; Man., 4; B.C., 2; P.E.I., 3; N.W.T., 1—Total, 89.                        |
|      | Independent                                 | Ont., 5; Man., 1; N.W.T., 1—Total, 7.                                                                           |
| 1900 | Liberal                                     | Ont., 35; Que., 56; N.S., 15; N.B., 9; Man., 2; B.C., 3; P.E.I., 3; N.W.T., 4; Yukon, 1—Total, 128.             |
|      | Conservative                                | Ont., 54; Que., 7; N.S., 5; N.B., 5; Man., 3; B.C., 2; P.E.I., 2; N.W.T., 0—Total, 78.                          |
|      |                                             | Vacancy, dual representation, and Independents, 8.                                                              |
| 1904 | Liberal                                     | Ont., 38; Que., 54; N.S., 18; N.B., 7; Man., 7; B.C., 7; P.E.I., 3; N.W.T., 7; Yukon, 0—Total, 139.             |
|      | Conservative                                | Ont., 48; Que., 11; N.S., 0; N.B., 6; Man., 3; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 3; N.W.T., 3; Yukon, 1—Total, 75.               |
| 1908 | Liberal                                     | Ont., 36; Que., 53; N.B., 11; N.S., 12; P.E.I., 3; Man., 2; B.C., 2; Sask., 9; Alta., 4; Yukon, 1—Total, 133.   |
|      | Conservative                                | Ont., 48; Que., 11; N.B., 2; N.S., 6; P.E.I., 1; Man., 8; B.C., 5; Sask., 1; Alta., 3—Total, 85.                |
|      | Independent                                 | Ont., 2; Que., 1—Total, 3.                                                                                      |
| 1911 | Conservative                                | Ont., 72; Que., 27; N.S., 9; N.B., 5; P.E.I., 2; Man., 7; Sask., 1; Alta., 1; B.C., 7; Yukon, 1—Total, 132.     |
|      | Liberal                                     | Ont., 13; Que., 37; N.S., 9; N.B., 8; P.E.I., 2; Man., 2; Sask., 9; Alta., 6—Total, 86.                         |
|      | Independent                                 | Ont., 1; Que., 1—Total, 2.                                                                                      |
| 1917 | Govt. (Unionist)                            | Ont., 74; Que., 3; N.S., 12; N.B., 7; P.E.I., 2; Man., 14; Sask., 16; Alta., 11; B.C., 13; Yukon, 1—Total, 153. |
|      | Opposition (Laurier-Liberals)               | Ont., 8; Que., 62; N.S., 4; N.B., 4; P.E.I., 2; Man., 1; Sask., 0; Alta., 1; B.C., 0; Yukon, 0—Total, 82.       |
| 1921 | Liberal                                     | Ont., 21; Que., 65; N.S., 16; N.B., 5; P.E.I., 4; Man., 2; B.C., 3; Alta., 0; Sask., 1—Total, 117.              |
|      | Conservative ("Liberal-Conservative" Party) | Ont., 37; Que., 0; N.S., 0;                                                                                     |

|      |               |                                                                                                                |
|------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      |               | N.B., 5; P.E.I., 0; Man., 0; B.C., 7; Alta., 0; Sask., 0; Yukon, 1—Total, 59.                                  |
|      | Progressive   | Ont., 24; Que., 0; N.S., 0; N.B., 1; P.E.I., 0; Man., 12; B.C., 2; Alta., 10; Sask., 15—Total, 64.             |
|      | Labour        | Man., 1; Alta., 2—Total, 3.                                                                                    |
|      | Independent   | B.C., 1.                                                                                                       |
| 1925 | Liberal       | Ont., 12; Que., 60; N.S., 3; N.B., 1; Man., 1; B.C., 3; P.E.I., 2; Sask., 15; Alta., 4—Total, 101.             |
|      | Conservative  | Ont., 68; Que., 4; N.S., 11; N.B., 10; Man., 7; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 0; Sask., 0; Alta., 3; Yukon, 1—Total, 116.   |
|      | Progressive   | Ont., 24; Que., 0; N.S., 0; N.B., 1; P.E.I., 0; B.C., 0; Sask., 6; Alta., 9—Total, 24.                         |
|      | Labour        | Man., 2.                                                                                                       |
|      | Independent   | Que., 1; B.C., 1—Total, 2.                                                                                     |
| 1926 | Liberal       | Ont., 23; Que., 60; N.S., 2; N.B., 4; Man., 4; B.C., 1; P.E.I., 3; Sask., 16; Alta., 3—Total, 116.             |
|      | Conservative  | Ont., 53; Que., 4; N.S., 12; N.B., 7; Man., 0; B.C., 12; P.E.I., 1; Sask., 0; Alta., 1; Yukon, 1—Total, 91.    |
|      | U. F. Alberta | Alta., 11.                                                                                                     |
|      | Progressive   | Ont., 4; Que., 0; N.S., 0; N.B., 0; Man., 4; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 0; Sask., 5; Alta., 0—Total, 13.                 |
|      | Liberal-Prog. | Ont., 2; Que., 0; N.S., 0; N.B., 0; Man., 7; B.C., 0; P.E.I., 0; Sask., 0; Alta., 0—Total, 9.                  |
|      | Labour        | Man., 2; Alta., 1—Total, 3.                                                                                    |
|      | Independent   | Que., 1; B.C., 1—Total, 2.                                                                                     |
| 1930 | Conservative  | Ont., 59; Que., 24; N.S., 10; N.B., 10; Man., 11; B.C., 7; P.E.I., 3; Sask., 8; Alta., 4; Yukon, 1—Total, 137. |
|      | Liberal       | Ont., 22; Que., 40; N.S., 4; N.B., 1; Man., 1; B.C., 5; P.E.I., 1; Sask., 11; Alta., 3—Total, 88.              |
|      | U. Farmers    | Alta., 9; Ont., 1—Total, 10.                                                                                   |
|      | Progressive   | Sask., 2.                                                                                                      |
|      | Liberal-Prog. | Man., 3.                                                                                                       |
|      | Labour        | Man., 2.                                                                                                       |
|      | Ind. Labour   | B.C., 1.                                                                                                       |
|      | Independent   | Que., 1; B.C., 1—Total, 2.                                                                                     |
|      |               | Total members, 245.                                                                                            |
| 1935 | Liberal       | Ont., 56; Que., 55; N.S., 12; N.B., 9; Man., 12; B.C., 6; P.E.I., 4; Sask., 16; Alta., 1—Total, 171.           |

|      |                                  |                                                                                                                           |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | Conservative                     | Ont., 25; Que., 5; N.B., 1; Man., 1; B.C., 5; Sask., 1; Alta., 1—Total, 39.                                               |
|      | Social Credit                    | Alta., 15; Sask., 2—Total, 17.                                                                                            |
|      | C.C.Federation                   | Man., 2; B.C., 3; Sask., 2—Total, 7.                                                                                      |
|      | Ind. Liberal                     | Que., 5.                                                                                                                  |
|      | Liberal-Prog.                    | Man., 2.                                                                                                                  |
|      | Ind. Conserv.                    | Yukon, 1.                                                                                                                 |
|      | Reconstruction                   | B.C., 1.                                                                                                                  |
|      | Independent                      | B.C., 1.                                                                                                                  |
|      | U.F.O. Labour                    | Ont., 1.                                                                                                                  |
|      |                                  | Total members, 245.                                                                                                       |
| 1940 | Liberal                          | Alta., 7; B.C., 16; Man., 14; N.B., 5; N.S., 10; Ont., 55; P.E.I., 4; Que., 61; Sask., 12—Total, 184.                     |
|      | National Govt.<br>(Conservative) | B.C., 4; Man., 1; N.B., 5; N.S., 1; Ont., 25; Sask., 2; Yukon, 1—Total, 39.                                               |
|      | New Democracy<br>(S.C.)          | Alta., 10—Total, 10.                                                                                                      |
|      | C.C.Federation                   | B.C., 1; Man., 1; N.S., 1; Sask., 5—Total, 8.                                                                             |
|      | Liberal-Prog.                    | Man., 1; Ont., 2—Total, 3.                                                                                                |
|      | Ind. Liberal                     | Que., 3.                                                                                                                  |
|      | Ind. Conserv.                    | Que., 1.                                                                                                                  |
|      | Independent                      | B.C., 1.                                                                                                                  |
|      | Unity-Sask.                      | Sask., 1.                                                                                                                 |
|      | Unity Reform                     | Sask., 1.                                                                                                                 |
|      |                                  | Total members, 245.                                                                                                       |
| 1945 | Liberal                          | Alta., 2; B.C., 5; Man., 10; N.B., 7; N.S., 8; Ont., 34; P.E.I., 3; Que., 54; Sask., 2—Total, 125.                        |
|      | Progressive<br>Conservative      | Alta., 2; B.C., 5; Man., 2; N.B., 3; N.S., 3; Ont., 48; P.E.I., 1; Que., 1; Sask., 1; Yukon, 1—Total, 67.                 |
|      | C.C.F.                           | B.C., 4; Man., 5; N.S., 1; Sask., 18—Total, 28.                                                                           |
|      | Social Credit                    | Alta., 13—Total, 13.                                                                                                      |
|      | Ind. Liberal                     | Que., 2—Total, 2.                                                                                                         |
|      | Ind. C.C.F.                      | N.B., 1—Total, 1.                                                                                                         |
|      | Independent                      | B.C., 1; Que., 4—Total, 5.                                                                                                |
|      | Bloc Pop. Can.                   | Que., 2—Total, 2.                                                                                                         |
|      | Labor Prog.                      | Que., 1—Total, 1.                                                                                                         |
|      |                                  | Total members, 245.                                                                                                       |
| 1949 | Liberal                          | Alta., 5; B.C., 11; Man., 12; N.B., 7; Nfld., 5; N.S., 10; Ont., 56; P.E.I., 3; Que., 66; Sask., 14; Yukon, 1—Total, 190. |

|      |               |                                                                                                                                  |
|------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | Progressive   | Alta., 2; B.C., 3; Man., 1; N.B., 2; Nfld., 2; N.S., 2;                                                                          |
|      | Conservative  | Ont., 25; P.E.I., 1; Que., 2; Sask., 1—Total, 41.                                                                                |
|      | C.C.F.        | B.C., 3; Man., 2; N.S., 1; Ont., 1; Sask., 5—Total, 13.                                                                          |
|      | Social Credit | Alta., 10—Total, 10.                                                                                                             |
|      | Ind. Liberal  | N.B., 1; Ont., 1; Que., 1—Total, 3.                                                                                              |
|      | Independent   | B.C., 1; Que., 4—Total, 5.                                                                                                       |
|      |               | Total members, 262.                                                                                                              |
| 1953 | Liberal       | Alta., 4; B.C., 8; Man., 8; N.B., 7; Nfld., 7; N.S., 10;<br>Ont., 50; P.E.I., 3; Que., 66; Sask., 5; Y.N.W.T., 2<br>—Total, 170. |
|      | Progressive   | Alta., 2; B.C., 3; Man., 3; N.B., 3; N.S., 1; Ont., 33;                                                                          |
|      | Conservative  | P.E.I., 1; Que., 4; Sask., 1—Total, 51.                                                                                          |
|      | C.C.F.        | B.C., 7; Man., 3; N.S., 1; Ont., 1; Sask., 11—Total, 23.                                                                         |
|      | Social Credit | Alta., 11; B.C., 4—Total, 15.                                                                                                    |
|      | Ind. Liberal  | Que., 2—Total, 2.                                                                                                                |
|      | Independent   | Que., 3—Total, 3.                                                                                                                |
|      | Liberal Lab.  | Ont., 1—Total, 1.                                                                                                                |
|      |               | Total members, 265.                                                                                                              |
| 1957 | Progressive   | Alta., 3; B.C., 7; Man., 8; N.B., 5; Nfld., 2; N.S., 10;                                                                         |
|      | Conservative  | Ont., 61; P.E.I., 4; Que., 9; Sask., 3—Total, 112.                                                                               |
|      | Liberal       | Alta., 1; B.C., 2; Man., 1; N.B., 5; Nfld., 5; N.S., 2;<br>Ont., 20; P.E.I., 0; Que., 63; Sask., 4; Y.N.W.T., 2<br>—Total, 105.  |
|      | C.C.F.        | B.C., 7; Man., 5; Ont., 3; Sask., 10—Total, 25.                                                                                  |
|      | Social Credit | Alta., 13; B.C., 6—Total, 19.                                                                                                    |
|      | Independent   | Que., 2—Total, 2.                                                                                                                |
|      | Ind. Liberal  | Que., 1—Total, 1.                                                                                                                |
|      | Liberal Lab.  | Ont., 1—Total, 1.                                                                                                                |
|      |               | Total members, 265.                                                                                                              |
| 1958 | Progressive   | Alta., 17; B.C., 18; Man., 14; N.B., 7; Nfld., 2; N.S., 12;                                                                      |
|      | Conservative  | Ont., 67; P.E.I., 4; Que., 50; Sask., 16; Yukon, 1<br>—Total, 208.                                                               |
|      | Liberal       | N.B., 3; Nfld., 5; Ont., 14; Que., 25; N.W.T., 1—Total,<br>48.                                                                   |
|      | C.C.F.        | B.C., 4; Ont., 3; Sask., 1—Total, 8.                                                                                             |
|      | Liberal Lab.  | Ont., 1—Total, 1.                                                                                                                |
|      |               | Total members, 265.                                                                                                              |
| 1962 | Progressive   | Alta., 15; B.C., 6; Man., 11; N.B., 4; Nfld., 1; N.S., 9;                                                                        |
|      | Conservative  | Ont., 35; P.E.I., 4; Que., 14; Sask., 16; Yukon, 1—<br>Total, 116.                                                               |

|      |                |                                                                                                              |
|------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | Liberal        | B.C., 4; Man., 1; N.B., 6; Nfld., 6; N.S., 2; Ont., 43; Que., 35; Sask., 1; N.W.T., 1—Total, 99.             |
|      | Social Credit  | Alta., 2; B.C., 2; Que., 26—Total, 30.                                                                       |
|      | N.D.P.         | B.C., 10; Man., 2; N.S., 1; Ont., 6—Total, 19.                                                               |
|      | Liberal Lab.   | Ont., 1—Total, 1.                                                                                            |
|      |                | Total members, 265.                                                                                          |
| 1963 | Liberal        | Alta., 1; B.C., 7; Man., 2; N.B., 6; Nfld., 7; N.S., 5; Ont., 52; P.E.I., 2; Que., 47—Total, 129.            |
|      | Progressive    | Alta., 14; B.C., 4; Man., 10; N.B., 4; N.S., 7; Ont., 27;                                                    |
|      | Conservative   | P.E.I., 2; Que., 8; Sask., 17; Yukon, 1; N.W.T., 1—Total, 95.                                                |
|      | N.D.P.         | B.C., 9; Man., 2; Ont., 6—Total, 17.                                                                         |
|      | Social Credit  | Alta., 2; B.C., 2; Que., 20—Total, 24.                                                                       |
|      |                | Total members, 265.                                                                                          |
| 1965 | Liberal        | Nfld., 7; N.S., 2; N.B., 6; Que., 56; Ont., 51; Man., 1; B.C., 7; N.W.T., 1—Total, 131.                      |
|      | Progressive    | P.E.I., 4; N.S., 10; N.B., 4; Que., 8; Ont., 25; Man., 10;                                                   |
|      | Conservative   | Sask., 17; Alta., 15; B.C., 3; Yukon, 1—Total, 97.                                                           |
|      | N.D.P.         | Ont., 9; Man., 3; B.C., 9—Total, 21.                                                                         |
|      | Social Credit  | Alta., 2; B.C., 3—Total, 5.                                                                                  |
|      | Social Credit  | Que., 9—Total, 9.                                                                                            |
|      | Rally          |                                                                                                              |
|      | Independent    | Que., 2—Total, 2.                                                                                            |
|      |                | Total members, 265.                                                                                          |
| 1968 | Liberal        | Ont., 64; Que., 56; N.S., 1; N.B., 5; Nfld., 1; Man., 5; B.C., 16; Sask., 2; Alta., 4; N.W.T., 1—Total, 155. |
|      | Progressive    | Ont., 17; Que., 4; N.S., 10; N.B., 5; Nfld., 6; P.E.I., 4;                                                   |
|      | Conservative   | Man., 5; Sask., 5; Alta., 15; Yukon, 1—Total, 72.                                                            |
|      | N.D.P.         | Ont., 6; Man., 3; B.C., 7; Sask., 6—Total, 22.                                                               |
|      | Ralliement des |                                                                                                              |
|      | Créditistes    | Que., 14—Total, 14.                                                                                          |
|      | Independent    | Ont., 1—Total, 1.                                                                                            |
|      |                | Total members, 264.                                                                                          |

## CABINET POSTS

Prime Minister of Canada  
 Leader of the Government in the Senate  
 Secretary of State for External Affairs  
 Minister of Transport

Minister of National Defence  
 Minister of Finance and Receiver General  
 Minister of Industry, Trade, and Commerce  
 President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada  
 Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
 Secretary of State of Canada  
 Minister of Defence Production  
 Minister of Labour  
 Minister of Public Works  
 Minister of Fisheries and Forestry  
 Solicitor General of Canada  
 Minister of Veterans Affairs  
 Minister of National Health and Welfare  
 Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada  
 Minister of Communications and Postmaster General  
 Minister of Agriculture  
 Minister of Supply and Services  
 Minister of Communications  
 Minister of Regional Development  
 Minister of National Revenue  
 President of the Treasury Board  
 Minister of Manpower and Immigration  
 Minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources  
 Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs  
 Minister without Portfolio

### PART III: GREAT BRITAIN — KINGS AND QUEENS FROM 1900

| <i>Name</i>        | <i>Accession</i> | <i>Died</i>                                |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| QUEEN VICTORIA     | 1837             | 1901                                       |
| KING EDWARD VII    | 1901             | 1910                                       |
| KING GEORGE V      | 1910             | 1936                                       |
| KING EDWARD VIII   | 1936             | —<br>(abdicated in 1936<br>after 325 days) |
| KING GEORGE VI     | 1936             | 1952                                       |
| QUEEN ELIZABETH II | 1952             | Whom God Preserve                          |

PART IV: GREAT BRITAIN —  
PRIME MINISTERS FROM 1900

| <i>Prime Minister</i>     | <i>Party</i> | <i>Assumed office</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| MARQUESS OF SALISBURY     | Conservative | July 2, 1895          |
| A. J. BALFOUR             | Conservative | July 12, 1902         |
| SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN | Liberal      | Dec. 5, 1905          |
| H. H. ASQUITH             | Liberal      | April 8, 1908         |
| H. H. ASQUITH             | Coalition    | May 26, 1915          |
| D. LLOYD GEORGE           | Coalition    | Dec. 7, 1916          |
| A. BONAR LAW              | Conservative | Oct. 23, 1922         |
| S. BALDWIN                | Conservative | May 22, 1923          |
| J. R. MACDONALD           | Labour       | Jan. 22, 1924         |
| S. BALDWIN                | Conservative | Nov. 4, 1924          |
| J. R. MACDONALD           | Labour       | June 8, 1929          |
| J. R. MACDONALD           | Coalition    | Aug. 25, 1931         |
| S. BALDWIN                | Coalition    | June 7, 1935          |
| N. CHAMBERLAIN            | Coalition    | May 28, 1937          |
| W. S. CHURCHILL           | Coalition    | May 11, 1940          |
| W. S. CHURCHILL           | Conservative | May 23, 1945          |
| C. R. ATTLEE              | Labour       | July 26, 1945         |
| SIR W. S. CHURCHILL       | Conservative | Oct. 26, 1951         |
| SIR A. EDEN               | Conservative | April 6, 1955         |
| H. MACMILLAN              | Conservative | Jan. 13, 1957         |
| SIR A. DOUGLAS-HOME       | Conservative | Oct. 19, 1963         |
| H. WILSON                 | Labour       | Oct. 17, 1964 —       |

PART V: THE UNITED STATES —  
PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS FROM 1900

| <i>President</i>   | <i>Vice President</i> | <i>Service of President</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| WILLIAM MCKINLEY   | GARRET A. HOBART      | Mar. 4, 1897—Mar. 3, 1901   |
| WILLIAM MCKINLEY   | THEODORE ROOSEVELT    | Mar. 4, 1901—Sept. 14, 1901 |
| THEODORE ROOSEVELT | —                     | Sept. 14, 1901—Mar. 3, 1905 |
| THEODORE ROOSEVELT | CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS  | Mar. 4, 1905—Mar. 3, 1909   |
| WILLIAM H. TAFT    | JAMES S. SHERMAN      | Mar. 4, 1909—Mar. 3, 1913   |
| WOODROW WILSON     | THOMAS R. MARSHALL    | Mar. 4, 1913—Mar. 3, 1921   |
| WARREN G. HARDING  | CALVIN COOLIDGE       | Mar. 4, 1921—Aug. 2, 1923   |
| CALVIN COOLIDGE    | —                     | Aug. 3, 1923—Mar. 3, 1925   |
| CALVIN COOLIDGE    | CHARLES G. DAWES      | Mar. 4, 1925—Mar. 3, 1929   |

|                       |                    |                             |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| HERBERT C. HOOVER     | CHARLES CURTIS     | Mar. 4, 1929—Mar. 3, 1933   |
| FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT | JOHN N. GARNER     | Mar. 4, 1933—Jan. 20, 1941  |
| FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT | HENRY A. WALLACE   | Jan. 20, 1941—Jan. 20, 1945 |
| FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT | HARRY S. TRUMAN    | Jan. 20, 1945—Apr. 12, 1945 |
| HARRY S. TRUMAN       | —                  | Apr. 12, 1945—Jan. 20, 1949 |
| HARRY S. TRUMAN       | ALBEN W. BARKLEY   | Jan. 20, 1949—Jan. 20, 1953 |
| DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  | RICHARD M. NIXON   | Jan. 20, 1953—Jan. 20, 1961 |
| JOHN F. KENNEDY       | LYNDON B. JOHNSON  | Jan. 20, 1961—Nov. 22, 1963 |
| LYNDON B. JOHNSON     | —                  | Nov. 22, 1963—Jan. 20, 1965 |
| LYNDON B. JOHNSON     | HUBERT H. HUMPHREY | Jan. 20, 1965—              |

## *Glossary of Terms*

*act* – a proposal or suggestion that has been considered and passed by a government

*agenda* – a list of items to be discussed at a meeting

*ambassadors* – the official representatives of one government in another country

*amendments* – changes in bills already proposed

*Anti-segregation Law* – a federal law in the United States which prohibits the separation or segregation of students on the basis of race in elementary and secondary schools

*assent* – approval

*assizes* – courts conducted at centres in each county, in the spring and fall

*autonomy* – the right of self-government

*bill* – a suggestion or proposal which is placed before a law-making body

*Bill of Rights* – the name applied to the list of privileges or rights which are guaranteed to each citizen in Canada

*branches* – sections or sub-divisions of a system of government

*budget* – estimated income and expenses

*budget resolutions* – the proposals of the government for taxing and spending, based on the estimates of the budget

*by-laws* – regulations or acts which are passed by a local or municipal government

*cabinet* – the group of ministers who are in charge of government activities. Usually each cabinet minister is responsible for one department of government and the civil servants who work in that department.

*cabinet minister* – the adviser, appointed by the Prime Minister, who is in charge of a department of government

*cabinet solidarity* – unity of opinion among the cabinet ministers on questions that have been discussed and decided

*cabinet system or cabinet government* – a type of government found in Great Britain and Canada in which the Prime Minister and his cabinet are dependent on the majority support of the elected house. This system is also found in our provinces.

*canton* – a division of a country similar to a province or a state. Cantons exist in Switzerland.

*census* – the official investigation to determine population figures

*checks and balances* – a system that divides powers among the various departments of government (notably in the United States) so that no one branch or part can dominate the others

*civil liberties bill* – a measure to recognize by law the rights and privileges which every citizen is entitled to enjoy

*civil rights* – the rights of all persons, even if they belong to minority groups, to have equal protection under the law

*closure* – a method to end debate on a bill in the House of Commons

*Commonwealth of Nations* – today, an association of free and independent nations; among its members are Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand

*Communist Party* – the political party that urges that our economic system must be overthrown, by force if necessary. It proposes to establish a non-profit economic system. Russia and China are examples of countries that are controlled by a Communist party.

*communities* – groups of people; populated areas; states

*commuting* – in the legal sense, the changing of a punishment into another which is less severe

*compact theory* – an explanation advanced by individual states in the United States, that they created the central government, and that they could withdraw their support from it if they so wished. On the basis of this theory some southern states withdrew from the Union in 1860-1.

*confederation* – a combination (or union) of former states or provinces, so arranged that the new central government is less powerful than the former sectional governments which still continue to exist

*confidence of the house* – the support of the majority of the members in the elected house

*Congress* – the legislative body of the United States consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives

*constituency* – a riding, or a division of a country (or province), which elects a member to the House of Commons, or to a provincial assembly

*constitution* – rules and principles of a government

*convene* – assemble

*councils* – local governing bodies

*counterpart* – a similar type or duplicate

*county court* – a court to which important civil cases may be referred

*credentials* – letters, or proof of a claim

*Créditistes* – members of Quebec's Ralliement des Créditistes, as of 1968 the only Social Credit group in the House of Commons

*Crown* – the symbol of supreme authority, or the Monarch

*Crown lands* – territories claimed by the government in the name of the Monarch, but not yet granted or sold to individuals for their private use

*democracy* – a social and political system in which the citizens have rights including that of free voting to select the law-makers for their nation

*Department of External Affairs* – a division, part, or section of the government whose duty it is to take charge of dealings with foreign countries

*dictatorship* – a system of government in which one man or a small group imposes laws and ideas upon the whole nation, regardless of the views of the majority of its citizens

*division* – the process of voting in the House of Commons (Senate or Provincial Assembly)

*division court* – a court in which civil cases may be referred

*Electoral College delegates* – members of the Electoral College. The latter is a special body in the United States political system which has as its only responsibility the selection of the President and Vice President. Electors are at present chosen by the citizens in each state. The number of electors from each state depends upon the population of a state.

*eligibility* – fitness or suitability to hold a position or office

*emolument* – salary

*Exchequer Court* – a court of law which deals with claims against the government

*executive branch* – a part of government which enforces the laws

*exemption* – the act of freeing one from an obligation

*facilities* – in schools, space and equipment provided for certain purposes

*federal* – adjective form meaning “of a federation”

*federation* – a type of union in which two or more sections combine and create a new central government. The latter government is more powerful than those governments which the sections still retain.

*fiscal* – financial

*foreign policy* – the rules, ideas, or principles on which a nation bases its dealings with other nations

*government* – the organization which people create to control activities within their community

*Government* – the political party or group in power headed by the Prime Minister and cabinet, President and cabinet, or a dictator

*Government bill* – a measure introduced by the party or group in power

*Government party (or parties)* – members of the political party or parties from which the Prime Minister and cabinet are selected

*Governor in Council* – today the term refers to the cabinet

*gross income* – total sum of revenue received

*Hansard* – a record of the proceedings in a house or assembly (Great Britain, Canada)

*Head of State* – the person regarded as the chief official of any nation

*hereditary* – passed down from generation to generation. Many seats in the British House of Lords are handed down from father to son.

*heterogeneous* – a mixture of different types

*House of Commons* – the lower elected house of the national government

*houses* – refers to the two chambers of the law-making part of a government. For example, in Canada these are the House of Commons and the Senate, and in Great Britain the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

*impeach* – to accuse an official of treason with the object of removing him from office

*independent member* – a member of the House of Commons who does not belong to any recognized political party

*inducted* – installed into office

*inflation* – a monetary condition resulting in a continuing increase in the general price level

*initiate* – to begin a proposal for a law. In Canada proposals for laws are usually initiated in the House of Commons.

*interrogation* – the process of questioning

*judicial* – the adjective related to the word “justice”

*jurisdiction* – the area of authority

*Legislative Assembly* – a body of elected members which makes laws for a province (or colony)

*legislative branch* – the part of government which makes laws

*legislative union* – the type of union in which sections combine to form one central government. In such a union the sections no longer have their own governments.

*levy* – to impose or charge a tax

*liability* – a debt or financial obligation

*lobby* – the action taken by an organized group or groups to influence the voting of members of a legislative body in favour of a particular cause

*magistrate's court* – the first court which hears criminal cases

*measure* – a law, or a portion of a law

*minister without portfolio* – a cabinet minister (federal or provincial) who is not in charge of a department of government

*minority government or rule* – government or rule by a group whose members are fewer than one-half of the total membership of an elected house to which they belong, for example, the House of Commons. This group in a democratic system of government requires support from members outside its own ranks if it is to stay in power.

*monarchy* – a country ruled by a king

*municipal* – relating to the affairs of a city, town, or local area which has its own government

*naturalized subject* – a person who becomes a citizen of a country by legal means (not a native)

*nominee* – a person proposed for election

*Ontario Legislature* – the law-making body for the Province of Ontario, consisting of an elected assembly

*Opposition* – members of the House of Commons or Senate who do not belong to the Government party (or parties)

*Opposition party* – the members of the political party which has the second largest number of seats in the House of Commons

*Opposition parties* – all members of the House of Commons who do not belong to the Government party (or parties)

*Order of the Garter* – a high British honour given to a person for distinguished service. The Order was founded by Edward III in 1349.

*order paper* – the agenda for a day

*orders of the day* – a portion of the agenda of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly which indicates which ministers will be available for general questioning that day

*parliament* – a national body which makes laws for the whole nation

*parliamentary precedent* – a tradition established by earlier action of the same kind

*party* – an organized group with similar political ideas who seek to win elections and to take over the responsibility of governing the nation

*party caucus* – a meeting of members of a political party to discuss plans and policies

*platform* – the ideas and aims which a political party presents to the voters in order to win their support

*point of law* – a detail of law: differences may arise over the interpretation of such a detail

*policies* – plans: in Canada the Prime Minister and cabinet propose policies for the nation

*preamble* – introduction to a bill or an act

*preliminary hearing* – the first hearing of a case

*Prime Minister* – the title enjoyed by the leader of the national government in such countries as Great Britain and Canada, or by the leaders of some provincial governments

*private enterprise* – the feature of an economic system which permits citizens to engage in profit-making businesses

*private members' bills* – bills which individual members introduce, rather than those sponsored by the Prime Minister and his cabinet

*Privy Council* – a select group of advisers to the Monarch

*probe* – investigation

*prorogue* – to suspend temporarily

*ratify* – to approve

*readings of a bill* – the occasions on which a bill is presented to the members of Parliament, for their acceptance. Usually there are three readings of a bill.

*real property* – possessions in the form of lands and buildings

*redistribution* – the changing of the boundaries of some ridings (constituencies) which may increase or decrease the number of members in the House of Commons from a province, or in the Legislative Assembly of a province

*republic* – a type of government which has as its head a president

*residual powers* – left over, or unassigned. In the United States, state governments claim residual powers; in Canada, the central government claims these.

*resolution* – a statement in the form of a proposal which is presented for debate

*responsible government* – a system of rule in which the Prime Minister (Premier) and cabinet must secure the support of the majority in the elected House at all times, or resign

*review judgements* – reconsider decisions

*ridings* – constituencies or divisions in the country or province which elect members to represent their interests

*sectional* – regional; the parts of a country that have markedly different geographical or cultural features from the rest

*segregationists* – those who favour separation of people on the basis of colour or religion

*separated town* – a community in a county that does not participate in the governing of the county; it has its own council to look after its own affairs

*separation of powers* – a division of control to prevent any group in government from being too strong

*session* – a period of time for the meeting of Parliament. Normally two sessions are held annually.

*Social Credit* – a political party in Canada which proposes currency (money) reforms. By 1968 this party had only one group in the House of Commons – a section from Quebec called Ralliement des Crédistes.

*socialist movement* – a political group which urges government ownership of natural resources

*sovereign powers* – supreme powers

*Speaker* – the title given to the chairman of law-making houses

*Speech from the Throne* – a formal summary of conditions in the country and proposals to be introduced by the Prime

Minister and his party in the next session of Parliament. It is always read by the Monarch or her (his) representative.

*subsidies* – assistance payments made by the Dominion or provincial governments

*substantiate* – to prove, to present evidence

*Succession Duty Act* – a law which places a tax on estates of citizens who have died

*supplanted* – replaced

*Supreme Court* – the highest court in countries such as Canada or the United States

*symbol* – an object, sign, or mark meant to represent something else

*territorial courts* – the law courts found in sparsely-populated regions of Canada such as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon

*traditional formalities* – procedures followed today which are based on practices used for hundreds of years

*trial de novo* – a completely new trial

*ultimately* – in the final instance

*unconstitutional* – in violation of, or against, the accepted rules or principles which are the basis of government of a country

*understudies* – persons who are being trained for special administrative duties, etc.

*union* – a combination of smaller parts or sections

*unitary state* – same as legislative union

*veto* – to refuse or to turn down

*vote of non-confidence* – a special vote called to determine if the Government (Prime Minister and cabinet) has the majority support in the elected House

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